PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

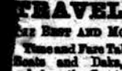
TWELVE PAGES
MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HANDS

No. 54,423.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2-30 P.M.				
30th May	ORIENTAL	5824	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7961		
13th "	PENINSULAR	6294	VICTORIA	6629
20th "	OCEANA	6610		
27th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6625
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7986	MOOLTAN	9631
18th "	PENINSULAR	6294		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7686	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Outfittings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June 1908,
OCEANIEN	6,148	Magnan	9th July, "
NILE	5,336	Echmitz	6th Aug. "
SALAZIE	6,147	Aillaud	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th " "
OCEANIEN	6,148	Magnan	30th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SALAZIE	4,147	Aillaud	19th June 1908,
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	17th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	14th August "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	Mancini	15th June 1908
D. BALDINO	4,380	Magistral	13th July 1908
R RUBATTINO	4,580	Mancini	15th Aug 1908,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available	" 900	" 575	
two years			

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service, 1st Class, Rs. 920; 2nd Class Rs. 650. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th June 1908,
ISCHIA	5,000	G. Bel-lio	17th July 1908,
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Aug 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs.165, to.....to SINGAPORE Rs.185, and to HONGKONG Rs. 205.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

For further particulars, apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT,

No. 56, HORNBY ROAD.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.
KASARA	1,195	Thurs. 28th May	9 a.m.	Catch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Fri. 29th May	6 a.m.	(direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 1st June, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Dwaraka, Cutch-Mandvie, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, (Muscat), Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingeh, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSRAH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahamerah, and Basrah, and taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 5,324 tons, sailing on or about 6th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, the particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Assam, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

26th May, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4,096	P. Radenich	1st June 1908,
KOMMERZ	5,301	A. Fonesti	1st July 1908,
F FERDINAND	6,546		1st August 1908,
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908,
AFRICA	4,096	P. Radenich	1st October 1908,
KOMMERZ	5,301	A. Fonesti	1st Nov. 1908,

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	27th May 1908,

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years, THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5150	G. Berguglian	24th June 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

Sassoon House 59, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Steward.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	536	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	925	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	793	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1136	570	*990	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Marseilles.
City of Benares	..	.....	May 29	.....	June 11
City of Calcutta	..	May 23	June 34	.....	July 10
City of Karachi	..	June 4	....	June 29	July 8
Trafford Hall	..	June 23	.....	July 13	July 28
City of Paris	..	July 13	...	July 31	Aug. 16
City of Manchester	..	July 30	....	Aug. 3	Aug. 24
Merton Hall	..	Aug. 6	Aug. 21	.....	Sept. 7
City of Calcutta	..	Aug. 23	.....	Sept. 9	Sept. 25
City of Karachi	..	Sept. 8	....	Sept. 28	Oct. 12
Trafford Hall	..	Oct. 12	....	Oct. 29	Nov. 14
City of Glasgow	..	Oct. 15	....	Nov. 5	Nov. 21
City of London	..	Nov. 7	.....	Nov. 25	Dec. 11
Merton Hall	..	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	.....	Dec. 22
City of Calcutta	..	Nov. 26	....	Dec. 14	Dec. 30 1909
City of Karachi	..	Dec. 15 1909	.....	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Trafford Hall	..	Jan. 10	....	Jan. 26	Feb. 11

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Pasikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special" Rs. 2-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittageng.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at the Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
SEPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 796,815

LONDON BANKERRS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixe deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits sued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevard facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Betrong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandize to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special" Rs. 2-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. "Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000 Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

PIANOS
FOR INDIA

MARCKS' SHORT "FIVE FEET" GRANDS

MARCKS' SHORT "FIVE FEET" GRANDS

Rs. 985

Are Ideal pianos for the climate of India and are best for small bungalows and flats.

Rs. 985.

RIGHT PRICE
A grand piano at the price of a cottage.
RIGHT PIANO
From the Musician's point of view.
RIGHT TONE
And most sympathetic.
RIGHT PITCH
Always for singing or playing.
RIGHT TOUCH
No fatigue felt after hours of use.
RIGHT QUALITY
For durability and reliability.

MARCKS' SHORT "FIVE FEET" GRANDS

MARCKS' SHORT "FIVE FEET" GRANDS

Rs. 985

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Ys 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	" 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Aniung-Hsien	Lioyang	Fukiau
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Moukden)	Seoul
Dalney (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsing
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Paris	
Kobe	Peking	
London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,

BOMBAY OFFICE:—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY. *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*,

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman,
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, America, Amoorie, China, and Japan.

Circular Notes purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. E. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Sir SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)
Sir J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
Sir FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAIBEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATEY,
AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Melan. Ind (Estmatra).	Ind (Estmatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.	Shanghai.
Karachi.	Kuala Lumpor	Tientsin.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Madras.	Samarang.	Surabaya.	Kobe.
Rangoon.	Colombo	Manilla.	New York.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).		
Tampin (Perak).	Hongkong.		
Ipoh (Perak).			

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10.30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Sundays—10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

H. GENIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

DUNLOP TYRES

INDIAN MOTORISTS
when specifying Tyres will do well to remember

THE LONGEVITY OF BRITISH-MADE DUNLOPS.

"OVER 14,000 MILES."

"THE AUTOCAR" says:

"There is no doubt that in their studded tyre the Dunlop Company have a really good article. So far as our experience goes—and it has been very considerable—we have driven or had under our direct personal observation cars which have covered over 14,000 miles

ON STEEL-STUDDED DUNLOP TYRES.

14,800 MILES ON A HEAVY CAR.

MR. STANLEY NEAL, of Balham, S.W., who owns a 22 h.p. Minerva, writes on February 22nd, 1908:—

"To help others in their decision as to which is the best tyre, I should like to give my experience. I think that a cover that can run 14,800 miles fitted to a heavy car has every possible recommendation behind it."

He refers to an 875 × 105 tyres of the DUNLOP GROOVED NON-SLIPPING PATTERN.

Send for List of Revised Prices.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

Liptons Tea

YELLOW LABEL	... ...	1 Re. 2 as. per pound tin.
BLUE LABEL	... ...	1 Re. per pound tin.
RED LABEL	... ...	12 As. per pound tin.

THE 3 STANDARD BLENDS OF INDIA.

No other firm has an organisation for growing, buying and blending Tea, equal to Liptons, and no firm gives you such unequalled value for money.

WHOLESALE SUPPLIES,
14, Hummum Street, BOMBAY.
NICOLL ROAD, KARACHI.

THE NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE

Claims paid £24,000,000.

Extract from "The Review."

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed, that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to—

AGENTS WANTED.

ADDRESS: GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, *Parsi Bazaar Street.*

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., General Agents.
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

(ESTABLISHED 1797).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & CO. BOMBAY.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 2-8

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid R.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to Fellowood, 55, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

HE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The House is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. COY.

I HEREBY give NOTICE that I am proceeding to Europe and have appointed Mr. R. DECALO, to act as Agent to this Company, from the 27th instant.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General

BOMBAY, THE 26TH MAY, 1908.

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED.

Registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882.

Authorised Capital **RS. 30,00,000.**

Divided into 4,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 500 each and 2,000 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 500 each, of which it is proposed to issue at the present time 3,200; Ordinary Shares and 1,600 Preference Shares of Rs. 500 each, amounting to Rs. 24,00,000, payable as under:—

Rs. 50 per Share on application.
Rs. 50 per Share on allotment.

Further calls will be made at intervals of not less than three months and of not more than Rs. 100 at a time.

Applications for Shares will be received up to 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 3rd June, 1908.

No application for Preference Shares will be received unless also accompanied by an application for not less than two Ordinary Shares for each Preference Share applied for.

(Applications have already been received privately for more than three-fourths of the Capital now proposed to be issued.)

DIRECTORS:

H. COURTENAY WRIGHT, Esq., (Director ex-officio and Chairman.
RAO BAHADUR VISSANJI KHIMJEE.
DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY, Esq.
NARANJI DWARKADAS, Esq.
VISHWANATH PRABHURAM VAIDYA, Esq.
R. H. BROOKE, Esq.

SECRETARIES, TREASURERS & AGENTS:
THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO.

REGISTERED OFFICE, No. 4 ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRINTS of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected at the Office of the Company. Copies of the prospectus and forms of application for Shares can be obtained at the same place.

BOMBAY, 27TH MAY, 1908.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 269 of 1906.

RUNCHHORD NARAN, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Carpenter, residing at 1st Bhandari Street, outside the Fort of Bombay..... Plaintiff.

vs.

AJUBAI, widow of PREMJI COOVERJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 1st Bhandari Street, outside the Fort of Bombay..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 14th day of April, 1908, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the plaintiff abovenamed, all the right, title and interest of the defendant, Ajubai, widow of Premji Cooverji, in the following properties:—

A. All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or half compartment of the dwelling-house, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of Bhandarwara Street, outside the Fort and Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 95 Square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old Nos. 1822-1823, New No. 8954, Old Survey No. 136, and New Survey No. 2-4874 and assessed in the Books of the Municipal Assessment under Street No. 49, and Ward C No. 7473 (1) and bounded as follows:—On the East by the sweeper's passage, on the West by 1st Bhandarwara Street, on the North by the house of Mawa Paga, deceased, and on the South by the house of plaintiff, Runchhord Naran, the said premises are in the occupation of the defendant, Ajubai, and of the tenants of the defendant Ajubai, widow of Premji Coorverji.

B. All that piece or parcel of Government Land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, situate lying and being at Bhandarwara Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 52 7-9 Square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 2803, and New No. 9789, and Old Survey No. 189, and New Survey No. 4383, and Assessed in the Books of the Municipal Assessment under Street No. 266-268, and Ward C. No. 7552, and bounded as follows:—On the North by the house of Bai Damabai, daughter of Venkaya Ramaya, on the South by the house of Jancrkhan Purshotum, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the East by the 1st Bhandari Street. The said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the defendant Ajubai, widow of Premji Cooverji.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having right s in or charges or claims on the abovenamed propertie s (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment of seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 8th day of June, 1908, lodge in my office, a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claimor charges.—Dated this 8th day of May, 1908.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from July 1st, 1908, the "Up" Mixed train, leaving Barsi Town at 4-1 P.M. and the "Down" mixed leaving Tadwale at 9 A.M. will be cancelled between Barsi Town and Tadwale.

From July 1st to 15th, these trains in addition to specials will however be run for the convenience of pilgrims attending Ashadhi Fair, whenever necessary.

A. L. ALEXANDER,
Chief Engineer and Agent.

Barsi Town, 23rd May, 1908.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self Adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WANTED—Diabetes of any stage is cured Positive and Absolute by our Steel Mixture, a God-send to the "Hopeless." A few days' trial to tell its curative power. Happiest result everywhere. Price Rs. 4. Supplied from the MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

DR. BISWAS'S

"MAGIC PILLS"

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Bazar, P. O. Amrita (Jessore.)

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Iron Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Richards & Hall & Jeffries. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 1217, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

	Rs. a.
Extra Pharmacopœia of Martingale and Westcott	8 12
Tropical Medicine, Hygiene, and Parasitology. A handbook for practitioners and students. By Gilbert E. Brooke. With numerous Illustrations.	10 15
The Pocket Osteology. By Philip Turner ...	2 10

TRAVEL.

The Passing of Morocco. By Frederick Moore. With Illustrations	4 6
The Tragedy of Kores. By F. A. McKenzie. With 27 Illustrations. Paper cover, Rs. 1-12; Cloth	2 4
Lhasa: An Account of the Country and People of Central Tibet and of the Progress of the Mission sent there by the English Government in the year 1903-04. By Percival Landon ...	6 0
Montreux. Painted by J. Hardwicke Lewis and May Hardwicke Lewis. Described by Francis H. Gribble	6 9

MISCELLANEOUS.

Stokes' Cyclopædia of Familiar Quotations. Compiled by Elford Eveleigh Treffry... ...	8 1
Co-operative Banking, its Principles and Practice, with a chapter on Co-operative Mortgage Credit. By Henry W. Wolff	6 9
The Amateur Motorist. By Max Pemberton ...	10 15
Weapons. A Brief Discourse of Hand-Weapons other than Firearms. By B. E. Sargeaunt ...	2 6
The Photographers' Concise Dictionary. By Rev. F. C. Lambert	0 14
German Conversation Grammar. By Emil Otto, Ph. D	3 12
The Churches and Modern Thought. By Philip Vivian.	0 14
The Practical Telephone Handbook. By Joseph Poole. With Illustration...	5 4
The Physical Phenomena of Spiritualism. By Hereward Carrington	7 14
Principles of the English Law of Contract and of Agency in its Relation to Contract. By Sir William R. Anson	7 14
"The Times" Atlas. New Edition, Containing 132 pages of Maps, and comprising 196 Maps and an Alphabetical Index to 150,000 Names.	24 0

USE DICHROIC INK.
Jars, Rs. 1-8; As. 12; As. 6.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.

Telephone No. 838.

GOLF.

New Series of Eight Articles on Golf by

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.G.

MISS MAY HEZLETT
(A frequent winner of the Open Ladies' Championship, Irish Ladies' Championship, &c.)

THE LATE TOM MORRIS
(The Nestor of Golf.)

ANDREW KIRKALDY
(A well-known figure at the Championships.)

DR. W. W. TULLOCH
(Author of "The Life of Tom Morris," &c.)

DR. J. C. McPHERSON
(of St. Andrews: Author of "Golf, the Best of Games," &c.)

W. AUCHTERLONIE
(Former Winner of the Open Golf Championship.)

GOLF, the best of all-the-year-round games, gains in popularity in surprising manner. Every year many new clubs are opened and links laid out.

Our articles are by well-known writers and players, and will greatly interest all readers, whether golfers or not.

PROGRAMME:

Golf, the Best of Games	by Dr. W. W. Tulloch
How to Prepare for a Ladies' Golf Championship	by May Hezlett
The Weapons of War	by W. Auchterlonie
Hints to Young Golfers	by Tom Morris
Honour in Golf	by Dr. J. G. McPherson
Match V. Medal Play	by Andrew Kirkaldy
Eminent Men as Golfers	by Dr. J. G. McPherson
A Story of the Links	by the Duke of Argyll

WILL COMMENCE IN
The Bombay Gazette
IN JUNE.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
ON THE MAIDAN.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
EVERY SATURDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

PRICES AS USUAL.

THE ROYAL BIOSCOPE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

13th Grand and Entire Change of Programme.

Includes Another's Crime, Devil's Son, Beggar's Maiden, An unexpected meeting story of a Pair of Trousers, and many others,—Historical, Comic, Realistic.

EVERY EVENING
TWO SHOWS.
First from 7-15 to 8-45;
Second, 9-30 to 11 (S.T.).
EVERY SATURDAY EXTRA THIRD Show, from 11 to 12-30 (S.T.)

PRICES AS USUAL.

L. WENZEL.
Manager.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL, POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

BEWARE of AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS IS

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT.

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held at Reserved Class Boarders

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY,

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

Messrs. G. J. KEYSER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1864, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.
The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchasing all goods, sale of produce, or advice how to open, to entrust their commands to them. Machinery orders are handled by a thoroughly practical Engineer.
WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS, "KEYSER," LONDON.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA." Girgaum Bombay

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. C. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 4 months' bodridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and HYSTERIA. Rs. 1-8-2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

ARE YOU SUFFERING from fever—if so send to Phillips and Co. for a trial bottle of FEBRIQUBA, Re. 1 per bottle, the only fever remedy. Instantaneous relief. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

A MOTORIST'S ELYSIUM—Touring and town Cars, Phaeton, Landau'ette and other bodies, 2, 4 and 6 Cylinders, from Rs. 2,800. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

AVAILABLE from 1st June,—A comfortable FURNISHED ROOM, with Bathroom, in a Cool Flat, near the Taj Mahal, suitable for one or two Bachelors, with Board. None but Europeans need apply—Box No. 1169, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Re. 1 and Rs. 2 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and very UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having lease-hold arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 538, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

COPIES of Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE on "Woman's Proper Place in Society," in pamphlet form, Re. 1 per copy, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, 3 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000.

FOR PLEASURE TRIPS to Elephanta Caves, Harbour Excursion, Towing, &c., always available fast powerful Steam Launch. Apply, P. NASARWANJI & Co., 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—BAY GELDING, rising 9, very quiet and gentle, would suit Lady. Only EUROPEANS need apply, 117 GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. CLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Recruited by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Yes Bombay Rs. 5, Mofussil Rs. 7 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee.' A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Re. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company inscribed. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

LIFE INSURANCE.—CANVASSERS WANTED, by the National Indian Coy. Liberal terms to Experienced Agents. Apply, W. BURN MAUNDER, Chief Representative, 3 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 5. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MUNSHI is prepared to give LESSONS in Hindustani and Gujarathi to European Ladies and Gentlemen. Long experience, Excellent testimonials. "MUNSHI," care of Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Locomotive Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robay & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechsumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 60. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

RESIDENCE—WITH BOARD—(For Europeans only) comfortable furnished Room, with Bathroom, Good Table; Home comforts—in the vicinity of the Apollo Bunder, Cecil Flat. Apply *corip.* Box No. 1194, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 403, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SUTTON'S SEED collections in fancy tin boxes. Vegetable and Flower. Fresh supply just received. Apply sharp to PALMER and Co., Sitaram Buildings, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE" LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 402, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists, are REMOVING from their present Premises to CENTURY BUILDINGS, 45 and 47, Hornby Road, opposite John Roberts & Co., Ltd., from 1st May next.

WANTED Immediately Competent DETECTIVE, to trace certain anonymous letters. Handsome reward for tracing the culprits. Apply, Box No. 1,119, C/o the "Bombay Gazette."

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Re. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM, CALLED FOOLWADY

By order of Mr. Sadashiv Antoba Monanjan, the first mortgagee, and with the concurrence of the second mortgagee Mr. Cowasji Fakirji Daruwalla, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of May, 1908, at 3 p.m. (ST.), on account and at the risk of the estate of Luxman bin Visram Mayekar, the following immovable, property on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Oart called Foolwady, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate at Mahim, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 331, New No. 4054, Old Survey No. 292 and New Survey No. 1579 and bearing Municipal Old No. 419 and New Ward Nos. 4389 (2), 4392, 4393, 4394, Street Nos. 749, 752, 723, and 724, containing by admeasurement 3,127 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by a Public Passage, on the west partly by the Oart of Babool Janardhan and partly by the Oart of Bhasker Crushnaji, on the north by the Oart wall of Babool Janardhan and on the south by the Oart wall of Khunnoo Gopadhelja.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, at their office, 14K, Hummum St., Fort, where the title deeds can also be inspected, or to the undersigned.

SALE AT 11 A.M. TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 28TH MAY.

Sale of Victorias and Mailphaeton.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Soorjee Damjee Thukar, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon, below the bridge, in the Stable of Mr. Nanchibai Khairaj, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 11 a.m.:—

5 Victorias and 1 steel rubber-tyred Mailphaeton.
Cash will be required at the time of Sale.

SALE ON THURSDAY, 28TH MAY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Marine Villa, Middle Colaba, near the Post Office and next to the Parsee Panday's Sanitarium, the very valuable and artistic design teak and blackwood household furniture made to order after the owner's design by Mackenzie, Robert, Benjamin, Brevaur and others, also open carved and Ceylon and Maple made furniture, such as dining table and chairs, large size sideboard, dumbwaiter, new design cabinet, combination dressing and wash-hand tables, handsome Louis the XVI. pattern drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, glass book case, Maple chairs, brass bedstead, Ladies' Secretariat, fire proof Chubb's safe on stand, piano, Satsuma and Doulton vases, large Majolica flower pots, white China lamps, silk tapes, ties, purdas with brass rods, bead chicks, almirah, chest-of-drawer, tile topped teapoys and jardinieres, extra large three mirror door sconce almira, separable into 8 pieces, with Chubb's lock and key, old China jars, black marble clock, rich plateware by Elkington, Walker and Hall and Reed and Barton, elegant gold gilt Taj clock (French made) in glass dome, large ice box, travelling carriage time-piece, sewing machine, rich table ornaments, pasteur filter, books, Encyclopedia Britannica, Campbells' poetical works, History of Nations, typewriter, rich glass and crockeryware, Ditmar's lamps, baba gharry, cooking pots, garden plants such as palms, roses, etc., in tubs, and pots, China matting, etc., the property of E. C. Eyres, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 29th Instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Mahomed Building, 1st floor, Hornby Road, Fort, opposite Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhai's Institution, the valuable teakwood and blackwood office and household furniture, such as American roll top office table with master key, office chairs, writing tables, with arm and without arm chairs, sample tables, pigeon-hole, cupboards, 2 Smith typewriters in good working order, screens, easychairs, drawingroom sofas and chairs, teapoys, carpets, almiras, marble-topped dressing and washband tables, chest-of-drawers, etc., the property of Dr. Sanden and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE at 11 a.m. sharp on SATURDAY, 30th May.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Edward House, ground floor, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Saluting Battery, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and black wood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, dinner waggon, drawing-room sofas and chairs, marble-topped tables, and teapoys, side and corner cabinets, bedsteads, single and double iron and mirror door almirahs, marble-topped dressing and washband tables, chest-of-drawers, partition screens made to order, sweet-toned cottage piano by Rose and Co., carved chiffonieres, glassware, crockeryware, plated ware, windproof lamps, etc., the property of Mrs. Booker.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Land's End House, Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, several valuable pieces of French polished teakwood and blackwood furniture by Wimbridge and Roberts, &c., consisting of elegant large size sideboard, dinner waggons, side and pier table, chiffoniers, cabinets, sofa tables, iron single and child's cots, marble-topped dressing and washband tables, carpets, incandescent gas chandeliers and lamps, China matting, &c., the property of James Begbie, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 27TH MAY, 1908.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

On SUNDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the foot of Mazagon Bridge in Hamilton Hotel compound, the valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood old carved furniture such as dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, almirahs, single and double iron and teakwood bedsteads, easychairs, marble teapoy, dressing and washhand tables, pair of richly carved blackwood pier tables, glassware, crockeryware and plateware, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, ebonised solid iron framed grand cottage piano by S. Rose & Co., bichro mate batteries, photographic dark room, 28 volumes of Engineering books, etc., the property of R. J. Webb, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY AND CO.

BOMBAY, 27TH MAY, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE
Of Damaged Machinery, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 29th Instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Messrs. Kemp & Co.'s Premises, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned, the following goods saived from the late fire that occurred there:—

Damaged machinery, wrought Iron Tanks and fittings, shaftings, pulleys, cast and wrought iron scrap, brass and copper scrap, empty drums, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 27TH MAY, 1908

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S THREE STARS WHISKY.
Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
and All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Established under the Chairmanship of
The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA K. C. I. E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."
Authorized Capital **Rs. 5,000,000.**
Subscribed Capital **Rs. 2,554,800.**

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS.
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WHEN BALDNESS SETS IN OR HAIR BECOMES

THIN AND SPARSE OR FALLS OUT WITH THE TOWEL OR COMB

USE
KAVIRAJ N. N. SEN'S
KESHRANJAN,
THE WORLD RENOWNED HAIR-FOOD.

KESHRANJAN is unrivalled.
KESHRANJAN is matchless.
KESHRANJAN is unequalled.
KESHRANJAN is imitated.
KESHRANJAN is original.
KESHRANJAN is first.
KESHRANJAN is foremost.

RE 1, PER BOTTLE. RE. 1-5 POST-FREE.

OUR KARNAROGANTAK TAILA or Ear-drops cures Otorrhœa, Otitis, Tympanitis, inflammation, and all other distressing diseases of the ear. Deafness, if not long-standing, is sure to be cured by its use. Its effect is soothing and is free from all sorts of irritation. In the evacuation of pus and all other septic matter it possesses a remarkable power. Price per Phial As. 12; Packing and postage As. 5.

OUR KESHKALPA or Hair-dye is purely a vegetable preparation, free from lead or any deleterious matter. It is tonic and stimulating to the scalp and prevents the hair from falling off. It possesses cooling and soothing properties; even old men will look young by its application. It turns grey hair into "jet-black," and offers a fine glossy appearance to it. It is endowed with an agreeable flavour. Its effect is permanent. Price of two different phials Rs. 3; Packing and postage As. 5.

OUR ASOKARISHTA—Cures speedily and permanently all sorts of female ailments such as Menorrhœa, Amenorrhœa Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, uterine Tumour, &c., &c. It is a safe remedy for habitual miscarriages and prevents the patient from catching a Puerperal fever if regularly given after delivery. Price per Phial Rs. 1-8. Packing and postage As. 5.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Government Medical Diploma-Holder.
M. C. S. (Paris), S. M. C. L., and M. S. A. S., (London), &c.
Nos. 18/1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, CALCUTTA.

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths, Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.,

A. REGINALD & CO.,
40, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.

EDWIN MILLS &

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

SERMONS.

AUTHOR, Member of well known Ecclesiastical (C. of E.) and Literary Family, will supply ORIGINAL SERMONS, at very reasonable rates in Strict Confidence. Apply Box No. 1,190, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WATERPROOF PAULINS FOR THE MONSOON.
Obtainable from
W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

REALLY READY.

HOLLY AND OLIVE BRANCHES.
A Pamphlet on the Unrest in India.
By ARTHUR CRAWFORD, C. M. G.
(COPY-RIGHTED BY R. M. CRAWFORD.)
Price 12 annas nett.
(Exclusive Postage.)

SOLE SALE AGENTS:
MESSRS. TARAPOREVALA SONS & CO.,
Med

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 2, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Memonwada street, otherwise called "Chuckla."

In the matter of the Arbitration Act IX. of 1899 and

In the matter of the Arbitration between Mahomed Yusufkhan and other parties to Suit No. 229 of 1901 and Ismail Umerjee.

Hawaboo and others.....Petitioners
Ismail Umerjee and others.....Respondents

Under instructions from A.M. Kajiiee, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, and Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Ismail Umerjee, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, of which formerly Vishwanath Samjee was the Fazendar and of which Kashibai, the sole legatee, under the Will of the said Vishwanath Samjee, is the Fazendar, together with the chawl, house or tenents and buildings standing thereon, situate at Memonwada Street, otherwise called Chuckla, admeasuring 56ft. in length and 30ft. in breadth, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under No. 71, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the Bhajipalla Lane, on the west by the public road, known as the Memonwada Street, and on the north by the property of Esmail Ahmed Munshi and on the south by a passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormasjee Dinshaw and Co., solicitors to the Receiver or to the undersigned.

This is the last SALE OF THE TRAMWAY HORSES.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY to secure broken and seasoned horses at a cheap rate.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th inst, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tramway Co.'s Stables, at Colaba Causeway :—

About 60 horses of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Ltd., consisting of Australians, Arabs, Persians and country-breds.

The horses are in good condition and are a useful batch.

The horses are sold in reduction of the Company's stock consequent of the electrification of the Tramway.

The horses are now on view at the Tramway Stables, Forbs Road, and they will be brought for sale at Colaba Stable on the day of sale.

SALE ON SATURDAY, 30th instant.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 8 Gymkhana chamber, opposite the European Gymkhana, Fort, the very valuable and artistic design household furniture by Robert, Benjamin and Breslauer, also richly carved furniture, extra large elaborately carved fret works, partition screen in 3 pieces, dining table and chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiters, jail-made carpets, cloth and gown-press, almirah with Chubb's lock, drawing-room suite, in 10 pieces, lined silk tapestry, Robert-made book-cases, table and tiled-top teapoys, chiffonnier and handsome cabinets, corner stands, ottoman Sigmapore double cane furniture and jail-made carpets, bead chicks, table and hanging lamps, standard hall lamps, Persian carpets and rugs, easychairs, rich glass and crockeryware, rich platedware by Reed and Barton and Walker and Hall, fancy clocks, large ice-box with refrigerator, real fire and burglar-proof Chubb's safe on stand with Chubb's lock and key, combination dressing and washhand-tables, pasteur filter, spoon and fork cases, large salvers, iron bed-steads, lot of books, rich ornaments and flower-vases, stove, cooking utensils, nearly new ebonised cottage Piano by Rose and Co., in excellent condition and good order, fancy vases, Doulton ware, marble clock, leather-lined sofa and figures, baba perambulator, window chicks with spring, phonograph, &c., &c., the property of E. Walrond Bryant, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office Shigram, in very good order.
1 second-hand strong rubber-tyred Victoria, in good order.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
The property of a gentleman gone home—
1 handsome strong dark bay Arab horse 14·3, 7 years old, paid Rs. 1,000 last year and a single-seated brougham, in very good order.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome, blackwood and teakwood F. P. plain and carved household furniture, by Alexander Mackenzie and others, also English Mahogany furniture, Mahogany dining table, dinner wagon, sidecard, almyrahs, writing tables, etc., best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome strong Mahogany cottage piano, one Mahogany full-size slate billiard table with balls, cues, lamps, etc., complete valuable bronze statues, rich table ornaments, handsome oil paintings, oleographs, aviary with birds, one strong glass fronted office brougham, by Dadabhoy Bomanji, one handsome strong grey Arab horse, etc., etc., the property of Dr. Sidney Smith, M. D., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 27TH MAY, 1908.

R.G.

"APENTA"

Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DEROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND
OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DEROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT LTD BRIDPORT.

Icilma.

Tone your skin and it will resist sun, heat, hard water, cold, wind or age and never grow sallow, yellow or clammy. Tone your skin and on the hottest day you will feel cool, and on the coldest warm. Only Nature's Icilma can give you

Skin-Tone

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, snowy and sweetly perfumed, contains no oil, fat or grease, is the only cream that really gives tone to the skin. Can not grow hair. Requires no powder to hide it. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.

ICILMA SOAP, unlike other soaps, keeps the skin clean and cool right through, always in tone. Only possible soap for hard waters, and for gouty, rheumatic or tender skins. A Revelation of what a soap can be.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

The Fascination of Three—Price

SHOWROOMS, at 59 Esplanade Road; lies in the singular excellence of constantly changing

NOVELTIES—IN-FACT,

instinct with beauty, elegance, combined with utility, extended to articles in every day use, obtainable at the modest outlay of Ans. 12, Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-4, imparting any HOME with a genuine note of cultured refinement. Visitors, may, with confidence, anticipate viewing, the precise realisation of the idea conveyed by the word—

NOVELTIES.
1, 2, 3
SHILLINGS STORES CO.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Washington, 2,659 tons, Captain C Yanssen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kustendji with kerosine oil in bulk.

THE steamer Griqua, 2,099 tons, Captain J G Chalmers, will sail to-day for London, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Caboto, 2,848 tons, Captain G H Schiaffino, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice with a general cargo, and 10 deck passengers.

THE steamer Abbotsford, 2,352 tons, Captain D Scroggie, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Celtic King, 2,589 tons, Captain R Humphreys, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Lamington, 2,283 tons, Captain J MacPhail, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bunburry, 27th April with a cargo of jarralwood and 100 cases apples.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sirsa, 1,675 tons, Captain A.E. Tipper, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, via coast ports with a general cargo, and 11 passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3,269 tons Captain C F Osborne, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Portsaid—Miss Bosseth and Miss Knight; for Marseilles—Lieut-Col C A Brown, Mrs Brown, Lt. H F Vanghan; for London—Major Anderson, Capt C W Brown, Mrs A Coreden, Miss E W S Clarke, Mr C A R Crommelin, Mrs Crommelin, Captain R J Cahief, Mr E A Evans, Mr and Mrs F Goodwin, Lt, C O V Gray, Mr L W Hartley, Mr G D Martin, Miss Milner, Mrs Simson, Mr W Winward, Mr R G Webb; for Liverpool—Mrs Campbell Kirby, and 2 children, Mrs K P Hirst, Mr. D Longworth, Mrs H Moore, Mrs A Simpson and infant, Lt J A Scarlett, Mrs Sowerby Coo, and 2 children, Major W J Taylor, Mrs Taylor and infant, Mrs R N Tweedale and infant, Mr A H Whyte, Mrs Whyte and infant, and Mrs Westropp.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge...Comdr F Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus.....Comdr C S Hickman ...Survey St
H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer ...Capt Hickly .....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook..Comdr Balfour .. ..R F Marine
H M S Proserpine ...James .....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 26.

Abbotsford ...2352 Scroggie .....
Asgard.....2712 Reick.....T Morrison & Co
Alavi .....2324 Frium-Hill .....B & P S N Co
Auchendale .2598 McClure .....
Bendu .....2820 Millson.....R A Willis
Bulyesis .....3958 Scott .....W & A Graham & Co
Birkhall .....2738 Jones .....W & A Graham & Co
Border Knight 2393 Dalton .....K Nixon & Co
Borderer.....2835 Black .....T Morrison & Co
Ballochmyle.2105 Curtis.....W & A Graham & Co
Catoto.....2846 Schiaffino .....S C Italiana
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintoss & Co
Culna .....3963 Maclachlan .....M M & Co
Dmura.....762 Cuthbush .....M M & Co
Eden Hall.....2332 Masoon .....K Nixon & Co
Fankdale.....3100 Kidel .....W & A G & Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Glenaffrie ...2650 Craig .....W & A G & Co
Goalpara.....1359 Bishop .....M M & Co
Inchmarlo ...2637 Floster .....K Nixon & Co
Kasara..... 505 Chappell .....M M & Co
Kola.....519 Cole.....M M & Co
Laigo Law ...2541 Henderson.....T Morrison & Co
Labuan .....2293 Ross .....W & A G & Co
Lamington ...2283 Macphail .....
Monsori .....1735 Manna .....B & P S N Co
Moshtari.....1109 Gore.....Bo & Persia Co
Nawab.....2041 Benson .....T Morrison & Co
Nerbudda ...1961 Sewell .....M M & Co
Nowhel Bahr.. 178 Maooda .....Sultan of Muscat
Nairung .....2863 Thomson .....T Morrison & Co
Peninsular ...3047 Adam .....13-16 P & O Co
Rio Bem.....2407 Morris .....S Wallace & Co
Shahalum ...1913 Davison...M'tius.....H A Hassum
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter.....A. H. Hassum
Singapore ...2736 Taylor.....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Strathfillan...2810 Hilton .....W & A Graham & Co
Umsinga .....1896 Robertson.....R A Willis
Wellington ...3626 Hasking .....P M & Co
Westbeck ...2446 Thompson .....T Morrison & Co
Washington...2659 Yanssen .....Standard Oil Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—MAY 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Worsley Hall	2238	Jenkins ...	Rangoon	1-6	K N & Co
C&R City of Calcutta	4787	Rae...K'chi...		29-5	K N & Co
D & E Chyebassa	3091	Babb ...Antwerp...		3-6	M M & Co
F Griqua ...2099	Chalmers	London...		27-5	W & A G Co
G Mozaffari...	1387	Molony...	Jedda ...	30-5	B & P S N Co
H Terrier	1008	Burg ...Bangkok...		26-5	F F C & Co
K Yetorofuaru	3067	Sato ...Kobe...		30-5	N Y Kaisha
M Devanha ...	4765	Hide.....Shanghai...		10-6	P & O Co
N Mahanadi...	547	Ahmed...K'chi...		30-5	Bo S N Co Co
O Toro	1950	Jackson Hall		3-6	F Muir & Co
P Reichstag ...	1319	Thle.....Z'ber.....		29-5	A Strandes
Q Sultan.....	1781	Quiriet ...Z'bar		30-5	A Strandes

H W P D

Kaveri ...	553	Mohomed...B'nagar...		27-5	Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati	448	Ismail...K'chi...		26-5	Bo S N Co Ld
Sabermati...	524	Mahomed...Marmogoa...		27-5	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Olympia...	3269	Osborne...	L'pool...	27-5	W & A G & Co
2 Shah Nawaj..	2523	Baldwin...	NF		The Shah S N Co
3 Persia	3779	Bartole ...	Trieste.....	27-5	A L S N Co
4 Musician	3046	Woolfenden	Rotherdam	30-5	K N & Co
5 Afghanistan ...	2849	Moore...	D'kirk...	6-6	J M & Co
8 Africa...	2563	Badenoch...	Trieste...	1-6	A L S N Co
9 Aparima...	2684	Scott.	Calcutta.	30-5	K Nixon & Co
10 & 11 Chenfela	3583	Francis	K'chi	4-6	W & A G & Co
12 Persia	4198	Haughton...	London	6-6	P & O Co
16 Kirby	BM'GS	J J Kerr	NF		Repairing W & A G & Co

M W D D

Islami 1604	Newby...	M'tius...	6-6	B & P S N Co	

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Abbots ford s	Scroggie	Calcutta May 13
26	Lamington s	Macphail	Bunbury April 27
	Siras s	Tipper	Calcutta Apr 20
	Caboto s	Schiaffino	Venice April 26
	Washington s.....	Yanssen	Kustendji May 5

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Malta s	Peters	Shanghai
	Terrier s	Berg.....	Bangkong
	Seirstad s	Jananger.....	Singapore
	Celtic King.....	Humphreys...	Antwerp

The following vessels obtained their pottclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Griqua, Chalmers, for London.
„ Olympia, Osborne, for Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Wellington, for Dunkirk, and Antwerp, &c
„ Umsinga, for Liverpool, &c.
„ Birkhall, for Dunkirk, &c.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN SUNDAY MAY 17.

ARRIVALS. Date	Vessels.	From	DEPARTURE. Date	To
Apr. 25	Zoroaster	Cardiff	11	Calcutta
26	Mayo R.I.M.S.	Sea		
28	Shandon	Barry		
May 5	R. N. Volta	Mogadisio	14	Port Said
7	Bagdad (in tow) of Steam Tug Mass	Antwerp	8	Buseh
8	Aldershot	Batoum		
8	Africa	D'Jibouti	12	Benadir Coast
9	Falcon	Berbera	12	Somali Coast
9	Kench	Suez	9	Suez
10	Sk. Berkhud	Perim	11	Perim
10	Moolian	London	10	Sydney
10	Wissmann	Zanzibar	13	Hodeidah
11	S. Yacht Suzuja Mouthon	Southampton	11	Bangkok
11	Electra	Sea	11	Sea
11	Nippon	Trieste	11	Kobe via B'bay
12	Woodcock	Makalla	13	Benadir Coast
12	Clan Menzies	Cochin	13	London
13	Binger	D'Jibouti	14	D'Jibouti
13	Flavio Gioia	Massawa	13	Massawa
13	Natal	Mauritius	13	Marseilles
13	Caledonia	Bombay	13	London
13	Prinz Eesin	Hamburg	14	Larbaa
14	Umbilali	Bombay	14	Hull
14	Palawan	London	14	Calcutta
14	Africa	Trieste	14	Sombay
19	Golconda	Calcutta	16	London
19	Nera	Marseilles	16	Bombay
19	Falcon	Somali Coast		

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhoun, left Suez on the evening of the 24th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Nyanza, arrived at London on the morning of the 25th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Mangolie, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 24th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Nile, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 24th instant.

The N Y K steamer Takasaki Maru, left Singapore for Hongkong on the 25th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, from Hongkong left Singapore on the 26th instant for Penang and Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS, MAY 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Calcutta s—2,000 tons manganese ore, K. Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—225 cwts. dry ginger, V. Harridas ; 275 cwts. myrabollams, G. Madhowjee and Co.

FOR HULL.

Musician s—8,000 cwts. castor-seed, Louis Dreyfus & Co. ; 2,000 cwts. cotton-seed, Ebjee Oomersey ; 21,200 cwts. cotton-seed, Louis Dreyfus & Co. ; 2,000 cwts. cotton-seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Afghanistan s—100 bales cotton, Espinner and Co. ; 40 bales hemp, T. Purshotam and Co. ; 1,100 cwt. mustard seed, Volkart Brothers ; 600 cwt. mustard seed, A. Blascheck and Co. ; 3,209 cwt. linseed, Societa C. Italiana ; 1,607 cwts. linseed, 150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 2,067 cwts. myrabollams, W. Becher ; 4,000 cwts. linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co. ; 30 bales cottonfy, W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Birkhall's—252 bales cotton, 3,000 cwts. popyseed, 13,680 cwts. rapeseed, 4,180 cwts. cotton-seed, Ralli Brothers.

Afghanistan s—110 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandy and Sons ; 770 bales cotton, Prier de Sadne and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Espinner and Co ; 2,000 cwts. popyseed, K. Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chyebassa s—1,050 cwts. myrabollams, Arjoon Khimjee ; 672 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Celtic King s—2,000 cwts. rapeseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 3,530 cwts. myrabollams, W Becher.

FOR GENOA.

Birkhall s—900 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 950 bales cotton, 2,034 cwt. linseed, 1,999 cwts. teelseed, Ralli Bros ; 740 tons old iron, N. Futehally and Co ; 185 cwts. myrabollams, Arjoon Khimjee ; 86 bales cotton-fly, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co; 220 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co ; 1,000 cwt. teelseed, Shaw Wallace & Co; 37 cwts. gum, A. H. Mawjee & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—6 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders.)

Culna s—90,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LARNACA.

Africa s—3 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR VARNA.

Africa s—15 bales twist, The Svadeshi Mills Co.

FOR BOURGAS.

Africa s—10 bales twist, The Svadeshi Mills Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Yetorofu Maru s—700 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 25 bales twist, Jaffer and Sons.

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru s—2,533 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, R. D. Master and Co ; 600 bales cotton, Latham Obercrombie and Co ; 612 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant rather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardenshaese gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers, Wholesale Dept., 93 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
DEATHS.

GRAVES—May 17, at Madras, of malarial fever, Hermione Sybil Cassin Graves, aged 16 years.
JOHNSON—May 19, at Cawnpore, William Johnson, Manager, Messrs. Murray and Co., Ld.

H. T. BINKS
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

FIRE
AT KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

WE beg to INFORM our constituents that BUSINESS will be CARRIED on AS USUAL notwithstanding the fire. Will customers who have lately sent us ORDERS kindly REPEAT THEM as these have been entirely destroyed ?

Kemp & Co Ltd

THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 10m.; High water, 2-42m.; Low water, 8-8m.; 3-32a.

Municipal Standing Committee 4·9 p. m.

Chamber of Commerce, balloting for a Port Trustee.

The Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 23rd, Last Quarter, 5h. 47·2m. a. m. ; May 30th, New Moon, 8h. 44·5m. a.m. ; May 8th in Apogee, 11h. p.m. ; May 20th, in Perigee, 6h. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, May 28.—High Court Appellate Side, vacation sitting. Sun rises 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 11m.; High water 10-31m.; 10-18a.; Low water, 3-48m. 4-21a.

Friday, May 29.—Eton Cup Hockey Tournament, Sun rises, 6h. 1m ; Sun sets, 7h. 11m. High water, 11-15m., 10-58a; Low water, 4-25m ; 5-4a.

Saturday, May 30.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 11m ; High water, 11-55m., 11-35a. ; Low water, 5-0m., 5-44a.

Sunday, May 31.—Sunday after Ascension. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 12m. ; High water, 6-32a., Low water; 5-34m., 6-28a.

Monday, June 1.—Sun rises; 6h. 1 m., Sun sets; 7h. 12 m.; High water, 0-11. m., 1-8 a.; Low water, 6-7 m.; 7-2 a.

Tuesday, June 2.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 12m. ; High water, 0-46m., 1-43a. ; Low water, 6-40m., 7-42a.

Like a star
That shines afar,
Let each man wheel with steady sway
Round the task that rules the day
And do his best.

Without haste
And without rest.

—*Goethe.*

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius, Tamatave and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., on Saturday the 30th instant. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 6-30 p.m., on the 31st instant. Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per s. s. "Reichstag" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Friday the 29th instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D. and Officers, 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers Band will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. F. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March	El Capitan.....Sousa
Overture	Le Domino Noir .....Auber
Three Celebrated Hungarian Dances	Brahams
Selection	Leslie Stuart's Songs.....Allan
Serenade	Standchen .....Schubert
Valse	The Merry Widow .....Franz Lehar
Cake Walk	Whistling Rufus .....Kerry Mills

SUSPECTED DEATH.—At the Morgue, Bombay, on Monday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Angelina (35), an ayah living at DeLisle Road. The deceased had been suffering from fever for the past few months and had been under the treatment of Dr. Ferairra. On Sunday afternoon her condition grew worse and she died. Dr. Ferairra certified that she had died from pneumonia of the left lung. Subsequently one Anna Katherine DeSouza made a statement that the deceased had been poisoned by one "Dr." Fokati, a cook. Katherine DeSouza was examined as a witness at the inquest and again stated that she suspected Fokati of having poisoned the deceased. After recording her evidence, the Coroner made a note that the witness was making absurd statements and did not appear to be right in her mind. Further inquiry was adjourned.

THE ROMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The Secretary announces the following contributions towards the above-named Hospital :—Amount previously announced Rs. 14,12,193-14-5 ; Mr. B. Cowasjee, Bar-at-Law (Rangoon) Rs. 3,000 ; the nett proceeds of the sale of sundry books presented by Miss F. D Petit Rs. 125 ; Mr. C. J. Lalkaka, Rs. 100 ; Rejoicing Rs. 75 ; Mr. Edulji Hormasji Battliwala Rs. 25 ; Mr. Sorabji Bustomjee Battliwalla Rs. 25 ; In memory of late brother Mr. Rustomjee Cowasjee Kharas Rs. 25 ; Mr. F. E. Dinshaw's contribution for April Rs. 25 ; interest on a certain sum for the month of March Rs 21-10 ; in sacred memory of her late brother Mr. Rustomji Cowasji Kharas from his sister, on his 1st Bajion Roze Sherevur, Mah Ader Rs. 5 ; in memory of late son Mr. Rustomji Cowasji Kharas Rs. 5. Total Rs 14,15,625-8-5.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday evening, the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding. After transacting business of a formal nature, the Trustees resumed consideration of the Chairman's memorandum on Government letter inviting their views on the development of road communications and residential areas in the Island of Bombay. Some discussion ensued regarding the residential areas and on the subject of rent, in which Mr. Dwarakadas Dharamsey observed, with his characteristic clearness, that the rent should always be proportionate to the area occupied. Further consideration of the subject was postponed for the next meeting.

After this, the Trustees proceeded to consider the report of the Reclamation Committee regarding the police accommodation scheme in Chunam Kiln Road and the memorandum by the Chairman regarding the naming of roads on the Colaba Reclamation. The proceedings were brought to a close by a further consideration by the Trustees of a letter from Government in the matter of constructing buildings for the City Police.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Circassia" May 29.

The Anchor Line s.s. "Circassia" is expected to arrive in Bombay on the morning of the 29th instant with the following passengers :—

Alkinson, Lt W H S St L	Mandlik, Dr D B
Eaton, Mr R	Mill, Miss
Gilbert Cooper, Mr B G	Moriarty Maj R E S
Gilbert Cooper, Mrs	Muss, Mr W M
Hawkes Miss C M	Muss, Mrs, child and nurse
Hepper, Capt H A L	Willoughby Osborne, Maj
Hepper, Mrs	A Dev
Joshi, Dr	

DEPARTURES.

Anchor Line "Olympia" May, 27.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Olympia," May 27, from No. 1 Victoria Dock. Medical inspection at 8-30 a.m. sharp :—

TO PORTSAID.

Bassett, Miss	Knight, Miss

TO MARSEILLES.

Brown, Lt-Col C A	Vaughan, Lt H F,
Brown, Mrs	

TO LONDON.

Amesbury, Maj	Goodwin, Mrs
Brown, Capt C W	Gray, Lt C O V
Cahill, Capt R J	Hartley, Mr L W
Clarke, Miss E W S	Martin, Mr G D
Condon, Mrs A	Milner, Miss
Crommelin, Mr C A R	Simpson, Mrs
Crommelin, Mrs	Webb, Mr R G
Evans, Mr E A	Winward, Mr W
Goodwin, Mr F	

TO LIVERPOOL.

Brown, Mr, Miss, child, infant and nurse	Sowerby Coo, Mrs and 2 children
Campbell-Kirby, Mrs and 2 children	Taylor, Maj W J
Hirst, Mrs K P	Taylor, Mrs and infant
Longworth, Mr D	Twoodale, Mrs R N and infant
Moore, Mrs H	Westroppe, Mrs
Scarlett, Lt J A	Whyte, Mr A H
Simpson, Mrs A and infant	Whyte, Mrs and infant

Austrian Lloyd's "Persia."

Passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports per Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Persia," to-day from the Victoria Dock No. 3. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 3 at 6-30 p. m. Deck passengers and Native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 5-45 p. m. :—

Cox Lady	Omeara, Capt. C
Glubetich, Miss	Richards, Mr and Mrs
Iubetich, Miss	Wendrich, Mr Max
Leber, Mrs	

FOR KARACHI.

Pratt, Mr E M	Zeisler, Mr J

ALTHOUGH seventy years of age, Mr. G. C. Wingham still fills the post of groundman of the Shorncliffe Camp Cricket Club, a position he has held for thirty-one years, and he still plays constantly throughout the season. He has been engaged in Army cricket since 1863, and has played against nearly every regiment in the Army.

STORIES OF THE STREET.

It is sometimes an easy matter to fool the public but you can't keep it up very long and every time a man is fooled another sceptic is made. Scepticism is allowable when reading in home newspapers about some incident occurring in a distant part of the world, but the circumstances are entirely different when refers to some one in Bombay, friends and neighbours, people we know, whom we can see, and with whom we can talk it over.

Dr. G. Chandoobhoy, L.M. & S., Dispensary, 158, Khadak, opp. Khoja Jamatkhana, says :—It is gratifying to note that out of the many preparations for the cure of urinary and kidney complaints, I have found Doan's Backache Kidney Pills the best, especially for gravel, which is now-a-days a very common disease or disorder. The medicine being in the from of pills is easily taken by patients, who as a rule soon tire of liquid medicines. The merit of this preparation is its strongest recommendation. They restore health to the delicate kidney organism, helping the kidneys to putify the blood and remove the liquid poison that cause backache, rheumatism, urinary trouble, dropsy, diabetes and Bright's disease.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 26.

The trough of low pressure has shifted slightly North and in consequence the rainfall in the North-East India has retreated eastward, being general in Assam, but in Eastern Bengal and Bengal only a few falls have occurred. In Upper Burma the rainfall has almost ceased, though it has been nearly general in Lower Burma.

The usual heat depression in North-West India is developing further North than usual, and has been accompanied by a general rise in temperature in Upper India and Rajputana, where conditions are becoming favourable for duststorms.

The principal amounts of rainfall are Moulmein five inches, Silchar four inches, Dhubri one and half inches, Jalpaiguri three-quarters of an inch, Burdwan half an inch.

Clouds have increased in deltaic Bengal, Chota Nagpur and Kashmir; but elsewhere, skies are generally clear, or only lightly clouded; air continues very dry in parts of the United Provinces and Punjab; temperature has become higher than usual in Upper India, Rajputana, the United Provinces and East Central India.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Assam and local rain in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Kashmir; duststorms are likely in Upper India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 26th May 1908 was 28·846 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 14 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfal since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (25th)	89·1	78·1	...	6·21
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat (18th)	...	...	...	...
Multan	115·8	89·5	...	1·56
Rawalpindi	106·9	80·1	...	10·59
Lahore	113·4	79·7	...	2·64
Sirsa	111·3	89·1	...	1·52
Ambala	107·5	82·0	...	3·57
Delhi	111·7	90·2	...	2·67
Agra

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

FEATURES OF THE CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

"Indian Engineering":—The striking contrast often afforded in official despatches between the broad and the narrow views respectively taken by the India Office at home and by Indian civilians in this country is once more illustrated in the contributions to the latest official discussion on the Calcutta Improvement Scheme which last week saw the light. The advantage, so far as it one, that is gained on one side, by greater breadth of outlook is undoubtedly secured by the life long training which the permanent officials at Home receive under British statesmen of the first rank; while the narrowness of the Indian civilian outlook is obviously owing, not so much to the want of either first rate ability or education in our higher officials, as to their disjointed acquaintance with the true nature of some vital public questions, as they jump from appointment to appointment in all kinds of different spheres, according to the sacred law of seniority, tempered only by the normal secretariat preference for men who can write and talk and know comparatively little of the conditions prevailing in mofussil districts. In questions relating to our larger cities, this defect is naturally not of so serious a character, and it may be compensated for to a great extent by the local knowledge which the Indian official can supply, who knows much of cities and towns, if he knows less of the country. The blundering which the India Office despatch points out to the Indian secretariats might have proved of a serious character—relating as it does to both the administrative sections and to the financial portions of the contemplated scheme—if the discussion had now entered upon its final form. As it happens, this is not the case. The Indian official has to enjoy another shy at the scheme before it measures, and who can tell to what extent, and in what particular manner, local experience may modify the suggestions thrown out in the India Office despatch? The imitation of the Prussian law which had been recommended has been wisely condemned, and will disappear from the scheme. It is certain that owners of lands dealt with under extensive schemes of demolition share in very different degrees from what are superficially treated as general improvements; and if it is almost certain, as has been admitted on all hands, that the Prussian practice would be serviceable only in exceptional cases, if at all, it is most unwise to burden the necessary law with provisions which may be very rarely, if ever, applied. Indeed, it is more than doubtful whether any municipal authority has yet fathomed the mysteries of Calcutta land values, and the existing ignorance is mainly due to the difficulties which Calcutta landowners systematically throw in the way of assessments. If the project now before the Corporation, on the motion of a private commissioner, to secure a serious investigation into land values should be thwarted by the blind terrors of interested landlords, it may become necessray to introduce into the first legislation that will be necessary drastic powers for enabling assessors to compel owners under penalty to produce all documents in their possession and help in completing a real record of rights. The Survey Act contains all the needed powers, but owing to the unaccountable neglect of the Corporation to carry out the survey of Calcutta, which has long since been sanctioned by the Government, and which must be completed before any satisfactory assessments can be proceeded with, things are in the state of confusion in which they have always been, and in consequence of which one set of ratepayers is unjustly rated more heavily than another. It also belongs to the administrative as distinguished from the financial division of the scheme, to decide finally whether the governing body shall be nominated or elected, or both. If this body is permitted to be too large, to contain more than a dozen members we may look for the same kind of trifling which has made the Calcutta Corporation notorious. The cant of business, too, is often greatly exaggerated, and if the so-called business experience sometimes enlisted in the Corporation is secured for the Improvement Trust, there will be little ground to hope for much solid progress. But if the heads of three or four of the oldest and most substantial houses could be tempted either by fees otherwise, to give the Trust the benefit of their advice, and their ranks could be swelled by to civilian members, two medical and two Engineer officers, and two representatives were allowed to the Corporation, some good work may be really done. But it is premature to speculate on the future constitution of the Trust and its operations before the Bengal Government either directs legislation on the subject or calls for further opinions from public bodies before doing so. Almost every possible feature of any Improvement Scheme that is at all probable has already been discussed threadbare: and the only points on which any immediate discussion of any interest may arise are the proposed financial features of the new scheme. A few observations are separately offered on these as they appear in the despatches, but as even these may be modified after further consideration, it may generally be said that the Improvement Scheme has not advanced much further than it stood this time last year; and it seems extremely doubtful whether the coming cold weather will witness any definite legislation on the subject.

THE POLO PONY IN INDIA.

The "Pioneer" A review of the system in vogue for defining the height of polo ponies during the past twenty years may explain to some extent this contradiction of opinion. Before 1887 the height of polo ponies was 13-2, and after it was raised to 13-3, there was no proper system of measurement until 1893. In those days the custom was to parade all ponies about to play in a tournament to enable the captain of any team to object to any pony which he considered to be above the 13-3 standard. Such ponies, when objected to, had to be measured before they could play. As a few ponies in every team were over 13-3, no captain dared object to ponies in other teams. To do so would have resulted in several of his own ponies being rejected for height. In 1893 a strict system of measuring came into force, but racing certificates were accepted. Later on, racing certificates were ruled ineligible for polo, as it was recognised that many ponies holding racing certificates of 13-3 stood quite 14-1. In 1898 the height was raised to 14-1, polo measurement; while again later on racing certificates were accepted for polo, and owing to the fact that many ponies holding racing certificates as 14-1 were quite 14-3, polo measurements also became so lax that it is now no unusual thing to see horses playing in tournaments which stand 14-3, and some which even stand 15 hands. This is the situation which confronted the I. P. A. Committee at their last meeting in March. On the one hand numerous complaints about the absurd system of measuring under the I. P. A. rules, and in consequence complaints from remount officers; on the other, the anomaly of enforcing a system of fair but rigid measuring under I. P. A. rules when ponies standing 14-3 and over were eligible to play in virtue of racing certificates. This body of gentlemen who are working in the interest of polo players only, had no easy task to perform, and if the new rules of measurement are open to certain objections, endeavours are now being made to remove them. The accusation made by certain correspondents that the Committee has framed new rules is an unjust one. It is true the Committee have framed certain regulations to ensure the rules of the Association as to the maximum height of polo ponies being observed. The appointment of an Official Measurer was the only solution, and even this would have failed in its purpose as long as owners and dealers were able to evade the rule by obtaining racing certificates. There can hardly be any objection to the new rules for height and measurement of polo ponies except on the part of players who desire to play ponies exceeding the limit of 14-1. On the other hand, it is natural that dealers in Bombay and Calcutta, as well as purchasers at these markets, should have good reason to be dissatisfied with a system which prevents measurements before purchase except at certain seasons of the year. It has now been announced that this difficulty has been overcome, and an Assistant Official Measurer has already been appointed for Bombay and Western India, and arrangements are being made to secure the services for another assistant for Calcutta. A further concession has also been made in order to avoid any injustice to owners, in that all ponies holding C. T. C. and W. I. T. C. racing certificates bearing dates prior to the 1st June 1908, are entitled to I.P.A. certificates on application to the Honorary Secretary. These concessions, which might well have been advertised in the original I.P.A. circular on the subject, appear to remove all objections except on the part of a few players who have hitherto been accustomed to obtain certificates for ponies well over 14-1. It is earnestly to be hoped that next year Colonel de Lisle's suggestion to have a representative Committee for the Indian Polo Association will be adopted, and its first duty will be to ratify the seemingly excellent and very necessary rules recently framed by the present Committee.

MIGRATION IN INDIA.

The "Civil and Military Gazette":—"Behind all the rumours and conflicts of various parties looms the agrarian question; the peasants who till the land in the same manner in which they tilled it four hundred years ago, whose land from generation dwindles by partition while the population increases. How and when is this question going to be solved?' This is not written of India, though it applies exactly, it is from Baring's "Russia" Chapter IX. The answer, which he gives in Chapter XVI. also fits India. "There exist in Siberia and Turkestan' (read Burma and the Native States) "immense stretches of rich and fertile country; this being so, it is obvious that if an emigration scheme could be carried out on a large scale the land question would be in a fair way towards settlement, and the State would be in possession of fresh resources."

Then Mr. Baring quotes the objections and answers thereto as made in Russia, which apply equally in India Objection (i) is "that the peasants are not capable of adapting themselves to the new local conditions of agriculture which they would have to face." This is a fertile objection, answered in Russia by appeal to experience and similarly answerable in India. No doubt, in either country such movements of agricultural populations can only be successfully managed by their own countrymen. What a recent Indian writer said regarding labour movements, applies in principle to all popular movements; prejudices must be understood and humoured—"one must take the trouble of ascertaining the way in which the Indian labourer lives. Very few Englishmen know that to induce large numbers of coolies to remove even fifty miles from their native districts, one must first handle the village priest and the village barber." Objection (ii) is "that the expenses entailed by the agricultural installation of the emigrants, who would have to be provided with everything, could not possibly be met." In Russia the answer is that the data on which the objection is based are drawn from emigration, which "like everything else was as badly managed as possible"; that of course "if it is to be adopted, a system of investigation into the suitability of places for emigration and likewise a system of means of communication, must be organised.' In India, happily, everything is not "as badly managed as possible," and the preliminaries above stated are matters of course. Expense there must necessarily be, and in India no doubt, as demanded in Russia the State must aid. As already said such emigrations of Indian people can only be managed by their own countrymen, and, as often urged by us in past years this is the special business of the leaders of the people, the aristocracy and gentry of India. The case is very familiar to India; a great man gets an allotment somewhere, like British noblemen formerly in Canada; he assists his neighbours, who agree to join him, with means for the journey and settlement; he benefits them and he benefits himself. The assistance is called takavi (strengthening), the "kuwat muharika" or motive power, without which no translation of Indian peasants is possible. The means for this, it would be the duty of Government to advance, so far as desired, but doubtless many nobles and raises would dispense with such assistance. The State help is better rendered in free survey and demarcation of lands, and in affording free passages on railway lines, steamers, etc., which belong to the Government, and assisted passages on those which belong to private companies.

TWO ROYAL ANECDOTES.

The "Englishman":—Mr. Gordon Leith, writing to the "Pall Mall Gazette" a propos of an accident to the Duke of Connaught announced by that journal, retails two good stories of H.R.H., "who was once," he says, "the horror-stricken cause of his Royal Highness falling out of a window. My brother, Tyrrell Leith, resigned the Masonic Grand Mastership of Bombay in favour of his Royal Highness, and not long afterwards Sir Thoby Prinsep, as Grand Master of Bengal, arranged to meet his Royal Highness at a meeting of Grand Lodge at Mussoorie. I accompanied Sir Thoby, and was deputed to conduct his Royal Highness, the R. and W. Grand Master of Bombay, to the meeting of Grand Lodge. His Royal Highness was with two aides-de-camp in an anteroom awaiting the summons. He had been kept waiting, and when I delivered my message from the Grand Master of Bengal, his Royal Highness said, 'I am ready if you are.' I said, 'This way, sir,' and lifted the wrong curtain. His Royal Highness stepped through the opening, and to my horror plunged into lot of flower pots in the garden. Picking himself up, his remark was: 'I say, did you do that on purpose?' We had some difficulty, in getting into the building again—as Grand lodges are close tyled—but managed somehow. His Royal Highness, I need scarcely say, bore no malice, and chatted very pleasantly at the banquet which took place after lodge." This is not a bad story of his Royal Highness. "A lady, the wife of a civilian, whom I met at Mussoorie the same year (1884, I think) had four children at a birth. H. R. H. the Duchess called and saw the babies and asked if she might bring the Duke. The lady, whose name I forgot at the moment, but who herself told me the story, said the Duchess subsequently at a garden party came up to her and said she was sorry she had been unable to bring the Duke to see the family, the Duke having emphatically declined on the ground that it might be catching!"

Mr. East, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he is well known, when in Liverpool recently, dropped a handkerchief, which was marked, "J. J. East, Newcastle." He has just received it by post—washed, folded up, and unwrapped, with a penny stamp affixed.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 16th May, give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Rain fell in thirty-eight districts during the week The fall was heavy on the 10th and 11th May, averaging nearly two inches throughout Garhwal and exceeding one inch in the remaining hill districts. It varied from half to one inch in the north-western and submontane districts. The rain has greatly assisted autumn sowings in the hills and has benefited the sugarcane crop. Prices remain very high. They have fallen slightly in ten districts but have risen in Mirzapur and Banda. Wheat is cheaper and gram and autumn grains dearer in a few districts. Markets are well supplied and grain continues to be imported into the hills. Harvesting of spring crops is completed except in some parts of the hills. Threshing and winnowing continue in a few districts. Sugarcane is being irrigated. *Sawan* is now being cut in several districts. Elsewhere extra crops are being irrigated. Fields are being prepared for autumn sowings and in a few places early autumn sowings are being made. Opium weighments continue. Reports of the mango crop are favourable. The condition of agricultural stock is generally satisfactory. Fodder is scarce in Banda and part of Fatehpur and Government hay is being utilized there. Elsewhere in general fodder is available but dear. The water-supply is short in Bundelkhand and the uplands of Mirzapur and in a few other places.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—There has been a further decrease in the numbers on relief of over 50,000 of whom 7,000 belong to those gratuitously relieved. The number of workers on aided works in larger and the conversion of public works to civil works is everywhere in progress; dependants will, where necessary, receive gratuitous relief. The number relieved on works has risen somewhat in Mirzapur, Kheri and Bara Banki and is unchanged in Basti; the decrease is most considerable in Sitapur, Banda and Allahabad; there is a small increase in the number in poorhouses. In the hills the numbers on relief have increased slightly but the recent rain should improve the situation and the grain orders to hillmen are proving most successful in renewing stock. The general health of the people continues satisfactory. Small-pox is prevalent but is decreasing in some of the worst affected districts. Cholera is reported from ten districts it appeared on one civil work in Bara Banki and on two works in Mirzapur; the necessary measures were taken. No wandering is reported. The number on relief in the Balrampur Estate is 20,709 and on other private works 10,188. The numbers on Government relief are:—on relief works 487,988, on aided works 126,582; on test works 2,364; dependants 217,674; on gratuitous relief 280,550; in poorhouses 2,774; total 1,117,932. The largest total figures are:—Bahraich 244,246; Mirzapur, with Family Domains, 143,278; Gonda, excluding Balrampur, 122,955; Kheri 104,733; Banda 82,884; Jalaun 73,634; Basti 44,687 and Sitapur 38,869. Prices:—Garhwal 6 to 11; Almora 8; Mirzapur 7½ to 10; Jalaun and Banda 9½; Kheri 9½; Fathepur 9 to 10; elsewhere 10—14 1/16 seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

Light to moderate rain has fallen in all districts except Rohtak, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Gujranwala and Mianwali. Prices of food-grains are rising in seven and falling in three districts, but are still generally at or above scarcity rates except in Sialkot, Lyallpur and Multan, where wheat is selling between scarcity and warning rates. Harvesting of spring and sowing of autumn crops are in progress. The yield of irrigated spring crops is good to below average and of unirrigated average to poor. The condition of standing extra spring corps is good to average. The recent rain has benefited standing corps. Some damage to crops has been caused by hailstones in Lahore, Sialkot, Shahpura and Lyallpur. Fodder is scarce in Rohtak, Delhi, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Mianwali and Jhang and parts of Gurgaon and Sialkot. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water-supply canal was closed in Delhi during the week. 1,728 persons attended the famine test works in the Gurgaon tahsil against 1,646 last week.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Slight showers fell in the Peshawar and Bannu districts. In Hazara the rainfall was 74 cents. The condition of standing crops is average. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress and the outturn is nearly average. Sowings of autumn crops continue. The water-supply is ample and fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle is good except in the Dera tahsil of the Dera Ismail Khan district. Prices show a slight downward tendency. Prices:—wheat 9 1-4 to 14 1-4; gram 10½ to 16 1-4; maize 11 3-8 to 18 1-2 and "bajra" 11 to 13 3-4 seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

Rain fell during the week in Jaipur, Alwar, Bharatpur and Dholpur and in parts of Jodhpur and Ajmer. The largest amounts were 112 cents at Bharatpur and 116 cents at Alwar. Light showers also fell in Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Kishangarh and Mewar. The rainfall has facilitated cotton and 'bajra' sowings in some places in Bharatpur. Cotton sowings are in progress on irrigated lands in Karauli. Harvesting still continues in Bharatpur, Karauli and Jaisalmer. Ploughing for autumn sowings has commenced in some places. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient. Prices continue much above the normal; they have risen in Udaipur, Banswara, Kotah and the Merwara district; have fallen in Alwar; and are steady or practically steady elsewhere. The numbers on special public works are 4,357.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Light showers fell in parts of Bundelkhand and Malwa. There was no rain elsewhere. Land is being prepared for autumn sowings; 'mahua' is being collected in Bhaghelkhand and Bundelkhand. Extra crops are being watered in Gwalior, Bhopal and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock is fair to good. There is cattle-disease in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Fodder and water are becoming scarce in a few parganas of Gwalior. Fodder is indifferent in Bhopal; scarce in Bundelkhand and sufficient elsewhere. Prices have risen slightly in Rutlam and are high but steady elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The general situation is unaltered. Prices:—Indore 9 to 9½; Bundelkhand 9 to 10; and Bhopawar 9 to 13 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief are:—Minor Estates in Baghelkhand—on works 3,000; on gratuitous relief 1,000; total 4,000. The Rewa figures have not been received. In Bundelkhand Agency—on works 7,000; on gratuitous relief 6,000; total 13,000. In Indore State—on works 1,500; on gratuitous relief 35,500; total 37,000. In Bhopawar Agency, Jhabua—on works 3,000; on gratuitous relief 500; total 3,500. In Manpur—on works 138. In the Gwalior Residency area—on works 98.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather has been very hot and occasionally cloudy with high winds. Bilaspur received 32 cents of rain and five other districts also had a sprinkling. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops have been completed all over the Provinces and double cropped rice in Chanda has been harvested. Preparation of land for the ensuing season's crops and the construction of field embankments in rice districts are in full swing. The 'mahua' crop is not faring well in Balaghat. Water is insufficient except in parts of Hoshangabad, Nimar, Chanda, Raipur, Chhindwara and Nagpur. Dearness and scarcity of fodder continue to exist in parts of Seoni, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Chhindwara, Nagpur, Chanda, Raipur and the Vindhyan districts. Some deterioration of cattle is reported from the south of the Damoh district. Prices of staple food-grains remained stationary in eleven districts. Wheat in Mandla and Seoni; gram in Akola and Yeotmal; and rice in Seoni and Drug rose by ½ seer. Gram in Nimar and wheat in Bhandara became dearer by 2 and 1½ seers respectively. Gram also sells dearer by 4/5th seer in Chhindwara. "Juar" fell in Betul by ½ and rose in Akola by ½ seer. There is no marked variation in prices elsewhere.

Feudatory States.—Construction of field embankments and preparation of land for sowings of autumn crops are in progress. Fodder and water are inadequate in Kawardha, Raigarh, Sakti and Jashpur. Wheat in Raj-Nandgaon; rice in Raigarh; and wheat and rice in Korea rose by ½ to 1 seer. Prices are steady elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The area under relief remains much the same with a small extension to circles hitherto under observation. There is a greater demand for employment and numbers on village and ordinary works are increasing. Gratuitous relief is increasing but little. The number of weavers relieved in Nagpur is increasing rapidly. The public health is good. There are no epidemics except a little small-pox in Balaghat. Prices are stationary with a few slight changes. The numbers relieved are:—on works 9,888; weavers on relief 8,020; on gratuitous relief 16,552; total 34,460.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

The number on relief was 1,354,758 a decrease of 38,427.

ARE OUR SENSES DETERIORATING?

The price we pay for "our vaunted progress" by the deterioration of our senses is the subject of an article in the "Albany Review" by Elizabeth Godfrey. "For every advance a price must be paid, and it is sometimes a heavy one," she says. "Is it not worth while now and again to reckon up our losses as well as our gains? especially as the practical question may arise, 'Need we, after all, have paid so dear?'

"Civilization has increased enormously the sources of gratification open to us, but then if it has cost us the fineness and delicacy of the senses to be gratified, surely the price is too high. Possibly we may not be pursuing the line of progress in harmony with Nature's methods, and if so Nature will be avenged. Man, as he makes his entry on life, is endowed with five portals through which the world outside him can make itself known to his consciousness, the five gates which from our childhood we are taught to discriminate as our five senses. Sight, Hearing, Taste, Smell, Touch. If progress means anything, primitive man, thus equipped at the start, should by this time have developed these senses to a more equisite perfection, but has he?

LOSS AND CIVILISATION.

Reflecting on these things, the writer concludes thus: "Two questions loom large before the minds of those who do not swallow the shibboleths of progress whole: Are these losses inseparable from an advanced civilisation? And if they are, Is civilisation so great a good as we have been brought up to believe? What do we then? Are we to throw away the long results of time, and endeavour—as the smart world just now pretends to be endeavouring—to lead 'the simple life'?

"Nay; the answers to our questions are not so simple as that; it is easier to ask than to answer: as the proverb pithily says, 'A fool may ask a question that a sage cannot answer.' It cannot surely be that civilisation, progress, call it what you will, is to be condemned. All living things have in them the principle of growth, but to concede this is not to say that all movement is in the right direction; there is also a principle of decay, and it is possible to hasten along the wrong road, getting further and further from the true goal. Our methods may be in harmony with the laws of Nature or they may be working against them, and in the latter case, Nemesis, if not swift, will be sure. Possibly the decay in our senses, the deadening of fine perception in some directions, and its morbid sensitiveness in others, may be the indication that we are on the wrong road.

"The finest development of these five senses of ours is to be found in what may be summed up as the sense of beauty. And by this I do not mean the faculty for admiring a fine picture, or the rare loveliness of mountain scenery, or answering to the appeal of the highest music; if this were all, then would beauty be a thing aloof, the luxury of the few, not, as it should be, the environment of daily life.

"Surely no one in whom the sense of beauty was not atrophied, could have perpetrated the cruel vandalism which in these early spring weeks, when life and colour and music were stirring day by day, has laid waste many thousand acres of our fair New Forest; almost all of the open heath which was one of its distinguishing beauties, turning the wide moorland, golden with gorse, musical with larks, presently to be purple with heather, into a charred, desolate, silent waste, all its lovely life extinguished for almost a generation to come.

WORKING AS NATURE WORKS.

"It will avail us little to leave our comfortable bedrooms and go and sleep in the woods like our aboriginal ancestors, to bathe in cold streams and salads and roots, as recommended by the advocates of 'the simple life'; it is not in these things that harmony with nature lies; but rather in working as Nature works, aiming at perfection before profit, shall be best train eye and hand: it is the inner principle rather than the life in city or in forest that makes the difference.

"Could we attain a saner wisdom both in the ordering of our own life and in the training of our children, seeing in education less a matter of books, or of a narrow, utilitarian instruction, than as a development and perfecting of all the powers and senses with which man has been endowed, we might some day regain the fineness of our perceptions, blunted by the fight for wealth, the exquisite balance of temperament on which none of the finer flavours of life are lost."

Mr. K. Sugimura, literary editor of the Tokyo "Asahi Shimbun," says, in the "Chronicle," that he especially admires the Linotype type-setting machines. "Unfortunately we are unable to use them in Japan, for our language has forty-seven letters, as well as over 3,000 Chinese characters, and such a number of types is, of course, beyond the capabilities of any machine yet invented. In the printing office of our newspaper in Tokyo the compositor must often walk the whole length of the room to fetch one character, instead of standing in one place before a single case, as the English or American compositor can do."

ARMOUR PLATED BANKS.

The Banker's Last Word to the Burglar.

The banks are steadily raising the standard of excellence required in the construction of their vaults. Time was when the term "burglar-proof" stood for the high-water mark of vault construction. To-day, however, the demand is being made that a vault shall be able to resist attack under abnormal conditions. The great requisites in a metal vault are toughness to withstand stripping, impact or hammering effects, and intense hardness to resist attack by the drill. The manufacturer met the attack of the drill and the dynamite charge by producing what is known as the five-ply welded plate which consists of five welded layers three of which are mild or tough steel, and the two others of extremely hard chrome steel. The two outer layers are of tough steel, the two next layers are of hard steel, and the centre is a somewhat thicker layer of tough steel.

With the production of this five-ply plate the vault makers were in a position, for the first time, to offer a structure that was honestly entitled to be called "burglar-proof" against the methods of attack which were common at the time of its production. It was tough to resist the impact and shock of high explosives, and its hard-steel layers were sufficient to break the best steel drills of the burglar. But inasmuch as it was necessary, in order to secure the best results from the five-ply plate, to roll it down to comparatively thin sizes, it became imperative to devise some method of building up the walls of a vault to the desired thickness by the use of several of these plates, and of fastening the plates each to the other and bending and securing them together at the joints which would be proof against attack.

Each layer is fastened to the one outside of it by heavy countersunk tap screws, which are tapped into the adjoining plate. In this method of construction the screws, which are, of course, all put in from the inside, are arranged to break joint as it were, as are also the various horizontal and vertical layers of plates. The result is that the final vault wall, as built up, has the nearest approach attainable to a homogeneous strength throughout, and is thus brought as near as possible to the ideal conditions presented by the single solid Harveyised plate.

THE FIVE-FLY VAULT.

The five-fly type of vault has had a most successful career, and has been built in all sizes, from the small vaults of the country bank up to the imposing structure shown in our lower illustration. The upper vault is of the latest armour-plate type and the lower one is of the built-up type of chrome steel. The later vault is 20 feet square by nine feet in height; its walls are six inches in thickness, while its massive doors are 12 inches in thickness. It represents the heighest development of the built-up vault; and until the introduction of the armour plate vault, it furnished the best answer that the banks could make to the tools and explosives of the professional cracks-man.

It will be evident that the ideal method of construction would be to employ a single plate which combined the necessary hardness, toughness, and thickness all in one, and so do away, at a stroke, with the weakness which is inherent in the built-up construction.

Now, these qualities are all combined in the Harveyised armour plate of solid thickness, which is so tough that it cannot be cracked through, so hard that a flake from its carbonised surface will scratch glass like a diamond, and which may be made as much as 24 inches in thickness without impairing any of its other desirable qualities. A vault built of armour plate, with its joints dovetailed together and keyed from the inside of the vault, and provided with a circular door ground into the armour plate front is proof against any known method of burglar attack.

It is not necessary to describe the manufacture of Harveyised armour plate. It is sufficient to say that after the plate has been cast and forged to the necessary thickness, it is covered with a coat of carbonaceous material and heated for several weeks in a furnace until the carbon, which is the hardening element in steel, has eaten down several inches into the body of the plate. The plate is then reduced to size, and the edges where they lock into each other are machined and ground down to dovetail shapes, representing the system of joining at the corners or angles.

After these joints have been machined and ground to an exact fit, the plates are heated and then hardened by subjecting them to a bath of cold water, which is sprayed upon the plates with great force from large mains 12 inches in diameter. The vaults are built with the hardened surface on the outside. The dovetails from a joint so close and massive that it is proof against any attack by floating nitroglycerine explosives in from the outside, and wedges will make absolutely no impression upon it, the hard face splintering the wedges just as it does the hard point of a projectile. For the same reason the drill is useless.

A TYPICAL VAULT.

A typical armour-plate vault measures 23 feet by 20 1-2 feet, and is 10 feet in height. It is built of Harveyised nickel-steel armour plates weighing 200 tons. The entrance to the vault is through one of these plates, which is 12 1-2 inches in thickness. The circular door for this entrance is 7 feet 7 1-2 inches in diameter, and 13 inches thick, and weighs, complete, over 16 tons. The hinge is so delicately hung on roller bearings that a child can easily swing the door to and fro. A small round emergency door has been provided in the rear of the vault for ventilation as well as to guard against the possibility of lock-out through the failure of any of the delicate and intricate time-lock mechanism to operate.

There are twenty-four 3 1-2 inch diameter cold-rolled steel bolts, which are arranged to slide in and out radically from the centre of the door. The act of closing the door releases the automatic mechanism which carries the looking bolts into the locked position, and they are retained in this position until the expiration of a predetermined time when the time lock releases the "automatic," which in turn with draws the bolts, after which the doors may be readily opened. It should be borne in mind that all of the foregoing operations take place without any connection through the doors.

Mr. William Theobald, of Ilfracombe, late Deputy-Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, who died March 31, aged seventy-nine, left estate valued at £8,757. In the will he expressed the desire—That his body be handed to an official of the London Necropolis Company (in accordance with an agreement entered into with that company), and conveyed to Working for cremation, in the shell provided by that company, without any name or inscription thereon, and without flowers, and without the employment of any additional coffin whatever, and that no religious ceremony of any kind be held or enacted over his corpse, and he made it a matter of special request that no relatives or friends shall follow his corpse after it has been handed to the officials of the said company, except the said Samuel Russell Baker, if he shall see particular reason therefore; and also that his ashes be deposited loose in the soil in any convenient spot not specially appropriate for that purpose, nor marked by any memorial whatever.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be '*depended upon*' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be '*depended upon*.' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely '*depended upon*' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris knows how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVED REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.H. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., Le Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/9, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

FOR A RUNABOUT CAR
THE
FORD
15-18 H.P. 4-CYLINDER
is the IDEAL
BUSINESS MAN'S
CONVEYANCE.
EASY TO DRIVE
RELIABLE
BUILT FOR WORK
THE
FORD is easily
the best Runabout on the market.
TRY ONE, WE WILL GIVE YOU A RUN.
Price From Rs. 2,800
SOLE AGENTS:
HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
THE MOTOR HOUSE OF INDIA.
35-37 MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.
TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

Mellin's Food
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Is adapted for the use of all infants from birth
Send for sample and the valuable work for Mothers, entitled "THE CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to—
Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd.
Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.
Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson & Co.
Colombo: Messrs. Carlill's Ltd.
Karachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co.
Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd.
Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co.
Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED SEDITION IN BOMBAY.

The "Vihari" Charged.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Ramchandra Narayan Mandlik, a Graduate in Arts of the University of Bombay, a Konkani Chitpavan Brahmin, aged 27, editor, printer and publisher of the "Vihari," a Marathi weekly newspaper, was charged under Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code, with bringing or attempting to bring into hatred and contempt and exciting or attempting to excite disaffection, disloyalty and feelings of enmity towards His Majesty and the Government, established by the law in British India. Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor; appeared to prosecute; while Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Balubhai Desai, Pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. Talyarkhan wanted to know whether the Magistrate intended to commit the case to the Sessions or intended to try it himself.

The Magistrate said that he wanted to try the case himself.

Mr. Talyarkhan stated that he was instructed to apply to the Court to commit the case to the Sessions. He said that the merit of the case hanged more or less on the interpretation and true meaning of the vernacular context and idiom; also, on a just appreciation of the words used, by the Court trying the case. Accordingly, it would be held to be no reflection on either an English Judge or a Magistrate to say that there was just a possibility of his failing to appreciate the niceties of certain vernacular expressions. If this was so, and if the decisions of cases were to turn on the interpretations of these words and expressions, it would certainly be a hardship on the accused to be tried for them in this Court instead of in a tribunal like the High Court, where many of the jurors could understand the language, and where some of them were born to the language. On these grounds he applied for a committal of this case to the Sessions. He was informed that in a previous case, that of the "Bhala," an application was made to the Court on similar grounds, and the Court was pleased to commit the case to the Sessions Court.

Mr. Bowen said that he thought the application was premature.

Mr. Talyarkhan: I don't know that. The proper time to make an application of this sort was at the commencement of the trial.

Mr. Bowen: The Government leaves it entirely to your Worship.

The Magistrate said that the grounds on which he was asked to commit the case did not appear to him to be reasonable. In the event of this application being acceded to, it would follow that in every case like this, it would be made a rule to ask for committals. There were, besides, proper and authentic translations for the correct understanding of the spirit of the articles. Therefore, he would deal with the case himself.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that he expected Mr. Bowen would open the case.

Mr. Bowen said that a quarter of an hour had already been wasted; and again, he was not bound to open a case.

Mr. Talyarkhan objected to the remarks. He said he had asked for an opening, simply that the accused might know what case there was against him and what evidence he had to meet. Here were little verses put in, and he was told this was sedition.

THE ORIENTAL TRANSLATOR.

Said Shamsudin Syed Miyan Kaderi, Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay, examined by Mr. Bowen, produced the "Vihari" of the 13th of April, which contained certain verses. He also produced a translation of the verses, a copy of the declaration made by the accused as to his being the editor, printer and publisher of the "Vihari," and produced a volume of the Encyclopædia Britannica in which is given an account of the life of Mazzini.

Mr. Bowen tendered the book as an exhibit.

Mr. Talyarkhan objected to the book being put in as an exhibit. He submitted that the prosecution might refer to the book as a book of reference, but it could not be put in as an exhibit.

Mr. Bowen submitted that the book could be put in as an exhibit. The biography of Mazzini was a matter of history, and the book containing it could be put in as an exhibit. There was a reference about Mazzini and he wanted to show who Mazzini was.

Mr. Talyarkhan stated that it would be open to the prosecution to refer to the book as a book of reference, but he did not think the book could be put in as an exhibit under the Evidence Act.

The Magistrate ruled that the book could go in as a book of reference, but could not be put in as an exhibit.

THE VERSES COMPLAINED OF.

Mr. Bowen here read out the verses headed "Awakening," published in the issue of 13th April, of the "Vihari"; of which the following is the official translation:—

(Herein is embodied the exhortation by means of which Mazzini roused Italy.

1. Awake! Awake! Why are you sleeping, you fools? Open your eyes for a moment and see who is (sitting) on your chests. How does this load become unbearable?

2. How can he who endures indignity (put upon him) and nourishes even his enemies through sheer folly, be called a man? He should indeed be ranked with beasts.

3. All characteristics belonging to man are seen (in you.) Similarly there is not the slightest bodily defect. Why do you submit to this persecution? Speak truly whether you have fallen asleep or are impotent?

4. You appear to be able-bodied. Why do you foolishly become vexed? Have some courage in your minds; without it, all is dreary in this world.

5. This land of ours is (our) second mother. How can you calmly witness her persecution? You came (into this world) out of her ribs. Why did you not die in the very first month?

6. Your mother (land), who feeds and fattens you has fainted. How do you forget her? Fie upon you, brutes!

7. You cast a slur on the glory of your forefathers, who acquired the treasure of bright fame, by performing deeds of valour. Fie upon you, you brutes!

8. This cruel king is ruling over you. Why do you always humble yourselves before him? Why did you lose your independence by your own conduct? Fie upon you, you brutes!

9. Owing to the persecution (practised by him) your religion is destroyed. How is it that anger is not produced in your minds? Why do you remain still like lifeless (beings)! Fie upon you, you brutes!

10. When the Almighty created this universe he bestowed freedom upon all. That being lost, how can (you) remain quiet? (you) should die on the battlefield for the sake of independence.

11. When (one) strikes the dust with his feet, it never puts up with that insult (but) pashes on the head and also injures the eyes. Its (conduct) should at least put you to shame.

At the end of the poems appear the words "Yours, Manager Ramchandra Patanker, Rajapur."

Mr. Kaderi said that there was a mistake in the translation. In the first stanza it should be read "How does not this load become "unbearable,' instead of "How does this load become unbearable?"

Mr. Bowen (to witness): Whom do you consider the verses addressed to?

The Magistrate: I think it is for the Court to decide it.

Mr. Bowen: Possibly some evidence is necessary to show whom these verses are addressed to.

The Magistrate: The witness might give evidence on facts and the translations, but he cannot opine as to whom the verses are addressed.

Mr. Bowen submitted that evidence should be given as to whom the verses were addressed.

Mr. Talyarkhan thought that the Court's ruling was in accord with a ruling which he thought was given by Mr. Justice Strachey in the Tilak case.

The Magistrate held that the witness could not give an opinion as to whom the verses were addressed.

Mr. Bowen: What is the present state of India or parts of it.

Mr. Kaderi said that there was general unrest in India, and it had existed for a year and a half. He produced the "Vihari" of the 30th December 1907, in which there appeared an article headed "Love of Independence."

Mr. Talyarkhan objected to the issue of the paper going in. The defence knew nothing about the nature of the article. He wanted to knew under what section of the Evidence Act that could be put in.

The Court held that it was admissible under Section 14 of the Evidence Act.

Mr. Bowen here read out the article headed "Love of Independence."

Mr. Talyarkhan wanted to know whether the verses read out showed any animus on the part of the accused against the Government. There was all Mazzini in it, and hardly anything of the accused.

Mr. Bowen: It is rather hard on Mazzini.

The Magistate allowed the article to be put in.

Mr. Kaderi said that it was a letter from Mazzini to Charles Albert.

Mr. Bowen asked the witness to whom the letter was addressed.

Mr. Talyarkhan objected to the question being asked.

His Worship disallowed the question.

Mr. Kaderi then produced an issue of the "Vihari" dated the 6th of April, containing an article, headed "Bande Mataram," which Mr. Bowen read out.

Mr. Talyarkhan objected to the issue going in.

His Worship disallowed the objection.

Mr. Kaderi further said that the land of Arya meant India. The children of Arya meant the Indians. Mr. Bowen here wanted to put in Colonel Meadows Taylor's "Student's Manual of the History of India" to explain what the advice of Shivaji and Bejirao to their people, mentioned in the article, was. Mr. Kaderi then said that the Mavlas were the followers of Shivaji. "Moksha" meant emancipation and the mingling of the human soul with the Almighty, according to mythological meaning. It meant freedom from the turmoil of this world and the ultimate meaning was "independence." The word "mukti" meant practically the same.

Cross-examination war reserved.

The Oriental Translator in his information stated: "I am informed and verily believe that Ramchandra Narayen Mandlik, now residing at a Health Camp, Matunga, is the Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Vihari," a Marathi newspaper, and that newspaper is printed at the Vihari Printing Press, situated at Sadashiv Street, Girgaum, and that the same is published in Zaoba's Oart in Girgaum, Bombay. That the "Vihari" newspaper, dated the 13th of April, 1908, which is now produced and shown to me and marked A, contains verses headed (as translated into English) "Awakening." That a translation of the said verses is also produced and shown to me and marked B. That the said Ramchandra Narayen Mandlik has, by the printing and publication of the said verses in the "Vihari" newspaper, dated the 13th of April, 1908, brought or attempted to bring into hatred and contempt, and has excited or attempted to excite disaffection, disloyalty, and feelings of enmity towards His Majesty and the Government, established by law in British India. That I accordingly charge the said Ramchandra Narayen Mandlik as being responsible for the said verses printed and published in the said "Vihari" newspaper, dated the 13th of April, 1908, with committing an offence, punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code and I pray that process may be issued against the same Ramchandra Narayen Mandlik. That an order under section 196 of the Criminal Procedure Code, dated the 13th of May, 1908, directing this complaint to be made is now produced and shown to me and marked D."

Tukaram Krishnaji, a newspaper-vendor, deposed that he bought three copies of the "Vihari" of the 13th April, 1908. He did not read newspapers. He retailed the newspapers at the corner of Thakoredwar.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Sub-Inspector Cowasji Jamsetji Petigara, of the Criminal Investigation Department, examined by Mr. Bowen, deposed that he searched the office of the "Vihari" on the 15th May, where he found a file of the "Vihari" from the 18th November 1907 to 11th May 1908, including the issue of the 13th April. He also found a register of the subscribers. They numbered 1,584. He also found nine copies of a pamphlet named "The Secret Organisation of Russia."

Mr. Talyarkhan objected to anything found in the office going in as part of the evidence. He submitted that the things found in the office might be marked for the sake of convenience, but they could not be put in as part of evidence. Every document had got to be proved before it could be put in as a piece of evidence.

His Worship held that it was admissible under Sections 9 and 14 of the Evidence Act.

Mr. Petigara further said that he also found two pamphlets named "The Life of Mustapha Kamel Pacha," written by Ramchandra Narayen Mandlik (the accused), lying on the table the accused was seated on when he was arrested. He produced a list of the articles found in the office.

Inspector Favel of the Criminal Investigation Department, examined by Mr. Bowen, deposed that he arrested the accused in his office at Zaoba's Wadi. He took the accused to his house in the compound of the Government House at Parel, where two hundred pamphlets entitled "The Life of Mustapha Kamel Pasha" were found.

This concluded the case for the prosecution.

The accused, asked by the Court, said that he had published the article in the "Vihari" of the 13th April.

Asked if he wanted to state his intention why he had published that article, accused said that he had nothing further to say at present. He wished to consult his counsel.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that it was his intention to file a statement on behalf of the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge, under section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code, which the Magistrate had framed against him.

Mr. Talyarkhan applied to the Court to give five clear days in order that the defence might be able to digest the five translations that had been put in. The defence had not got copies of these translations. He did not think that the prosecution wanted to hustle the case.

Mr. Bowen said that he did not wish to put anybody to inconvenience, but thought the defence had time enough to prepare. One of the translations was very similar to the one that had been put in in a previous case. The defence had nine days in which to prepare. The Magistrate granted the application for postponement and fixed the further hearing of the case to the 4th and the 10th June.

THEFT IN THE RAILWAY OFFICE.

Policemen Convicted.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Ratanji Mirza of the B.B. and C. I. Railway, charged Maniram Tarachand and Abdul Gafoor, police sepoys in the same Railway, with theft of currency notes of the value of Rs. 4,213 from the safe in the Goods Office on the Grant Road Railway Station, and Rajaram Shivbux and Sudama, his daughter, with receiving stolen property.

Mr. S. B. Kapadia and Mr. Indra Narayan Brij Mohanlal appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Feiz B. Tayebji, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Athavle, Pleader, defended the accused.

The circumstances under which the theft was committed and those which led to the arrest of the accused have already been published.

His Worship in course of a lengthy judgment dwelt on the evidence and said that as regarded the first accused his Worship had no hesitation in finding him guilty of the offence with which he was charged. He appeared to have made a full and voluntary confession before the First Class Magistrate at Bandra. In that confession he acknowledged himself to be the thief. Apart from that confession he was proved to have sent away a parcel containing some of the identical stolen notes. His Worship had no alternative but to find him guilty. Regarding the second accused the Court held that a good deal of reasonable doubt existed in his Worship's mind as to whether the evidence before him against the accused was legally sufficient to warrant a conviction. Upon a careful consideration of all the points against him and judging them, his Worship did not think it could be held that he was guilty. Regarding the third accused the Magistrate held him also guilty, but thought that he being an old man he should be given an option of a substantial fine. The fourth accused was ordered to be discharged during the course of the trial.

The first accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment; the second was acquitted; the third was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 with an alternative of three months' rigorous imprisonment. The fourth accused was discharged.

The fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

In concluding the judgment, the Magistrate added that the police officers concerned in this case deserved to be commended for the smart detection which led to the conviction of the culprits and recovering of a portion of the stolen notes.

Abdul Gafoor, the second accused, was then charged with theft of a rhenoceros' stick of the value of Rs. 10, belonging to one Tarsing Jualasing, a passenger, and was convicted and sentenced to four months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

MAGISTERIAL JURISDICTION.

Indian Lascars Claim.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Hashmatulla Alimulla and twenty-seven other lascars belonging to the s. s. "Uhenfels" of the Hansa Line applied for a discharge from the steamer under the orders of the Court on the ground of an assault alleged to have been committed on certain of their number by the Serang of the ship. They also applied for an order to be issued to Captain R. Franzius, the Master of the ship for the payment of wages due to them. Mr. Vicaji, pleader, appeared for the Master of the ship. Mr. K. N. Wadia, pleader, appeared for the applicants.

Mr. Vicaji said that the first ground that he had to urge against the Court trying that case was that the Court had no jurisdiction to try it. Under Section 144 of the Merchants Shipping Act the Court had no power to try a case which pertained to a vessel belonging to foreign shipping. The s. s. "Uhenfels" was a German ship. His Worship's was not a competent Court to try that case, and if any court was, it was the Calcutta Court as the agreement was entered into at Calcutta.

The Magistrate said that if it were true that lascars could apply only to a Court in that city where an agreement had been entered into, then it would follow that in whatever part of the world they were they should have to travel all the way to Calcutta to get redress.

Mr. Wadia submitted that his Worship's was a competent Court to try that case as the agreement was contracted in India.

Some of the applicants were here re-called and examined by the Court. They stated that they were assaulted by the Serang before the steamer touched Port Said on the return journey. They went to the Captain to complain of the assault. They were not assaulted thereafter.

The Magistrate in discharging the notice said that the assault alleged to have been made was not committed by a servant of the Company and the Company was not responsible for it. The notice was therefore discharged. As to the application for wages, the applicants could claim them only when there had been an infringement of the agreement. As there had been no infringement of the agreement in this case their claim for wages was dismissed.

The order of the Court was translated to the applicants by the interpreter. The applicants stated that they would go to gaol rather that return to work.

The Magistrate advised them to consult their legal adviser.

The death has occurred in Windsor Workhouse Infirmary, at the age of thirty-nine, of James Stanley Wootton, who was locally known as "Happy Wootton," the hermit of Windsor Forest. He fell out of a tree in the Priory Grounds, at Old Windsor, and received severe injuries, while climbing after young rooks. He had led a most adventurous life, and at one time lived almost wholly in Windsor Forest, where he made a shelter in a tree.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

Death of a High Court Judge.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MAY 24.

It is with deep regret that I record the death of Mr. P. Rungiah Naidu, Barrister-at-Law, and a Puisne Judge of H. H. Nizam's High Court, on the evening of the 23rd instant, after a short illness. The funeral, which took place on Sunday morning, was largely attended, the Chief Justice and all the Puisne Judges of H. H. Nizam's High Court and a host of others being present. Mr. Rungiah Naidu was the son of the late Mr. Venketaswmy Naidu, who, during the regime of Raja Chundoolal as Prime Minister, held the Tehsildarship of Allampur, in the Kurnool District. His maternal grandfather, who was a companion of the Raja of Wanpurthi, was born at Pebbar, a pretty little village in this country, and the present Rani of Wanpurthi was always kindly disposed towards him and his family. The deceased was in receipt of a "mansab" (hereditary pension), and on passing out of his "teens" he was attached as an Assistant to Moulvie Mosie Zaman Khan, Persian Tutor and Superintendent of His Highness the (present) Nizam's education, under the direction of Captain Clarke. During the temporary Premiership of the late Maharajah Narainder Pershad, Nawab Server Jung succeeded Moulvie Mosie Zaman Khan, when Mr. Rungiah Naidu was placed under him. After the installation of the Nizam in 1861, His Highness' pupilage ceased, and all those on the tuition staff were retired on full pay, but Mr. Rungiah remained in harness as English Personal Assistant to the two A.-D.-Cs., Nawabs Afsur Jung and the late Mahboob Yar Jung. It is a notable fact that when Colonel Marshall was appointed by the Government of India to the position of Adviser and Private Secretary to the Nizam, Mr. Rungiah was the first official selected to assist that officer, and by his indefatigable zeal won well-merited encomiums for himself. After the retirement of Colonel Marshall and the consequent abolition of the office of Private Secretary to His Highness, the establishment was, under the special command of the Nizam, transferred to the Sarf-i-khas Department. It was at that stage that Nawab Server Jung became Peshi Secretary, Moulvie Ahmed Hossain (the present Peshi Secretary) being made his First Assistant and Mr. P. Rungiah his Second Assistant. Almost simultaneously, His Highness' famous "Kanoonche Mubarak" was promulgated, which provided, amongst other things, that there should be a Hindu Judge on the High Court Bench and a Hindu Shastri also; and it is remarkable that Mr. Rungiah was the first Hindu gentleman whose application to study for the Bar in England was personally endorsed by the Nizam, against the general practice, which left the monopoly of such selections entirely to His Highness' Minister. On a scholarship of £200 a year, Mr. Rungiah proceeded to England in 1894, and after closing his terms successfully, he was called to the Bar at Grey's Inn in 1898. He returned to Hyderabad in the same year and began practice, by special permission of the Nizam, in the Mogal and local British Courts. On the death, last year, of Bakshi Raghunath Pershad—one of the most eminent Judges of His Highness' High Court, Mr. Rungiah Naidu had the honour of being appointed his successor. Though not a brilliant lawyer, the deceased had a depth of penetration and a sense of impartiality which might make for a legacy well worth bequeathing.

I am sorry to record another death: Rai Bahadur Hunmanth Rao, the Sudder Tafuqdar and Mohasib of the Estate of the late Nawab Sir Khurshed Jah, died last Thursday. Moulvie Kuthubuddin Mahmood Ali, Assistant Paigah Secretary, who is a very learned and capable gentleman, has been appointed in his place. He is a Moulvie Alim in Arabic and a Moulvie Fazil in Persian, and passed the Nizam's High Court First Class Vakils' examination most creditably. This appointment has given general satisfaction, while the selection reflects credit on the splendid discriminating powers of Captain Syed Mahmood, the Paigah Secretary and Administrator of the Sir Khurshed Jah Estate, under whose guiding hand, I have no hesitation in affirming, its prosperity is assured in all human probability.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, MAY 24.

A disastrous fire occurred in the ginning factory at Botad owned by Mr. Dinshaw Bomonjee Bharoocha, on Friday last, when a considerable quantity of cotton was destroyed, involving a loss of about Rs. 70,00. The railway runs by the ginning factory, and the down mail train had to wait at Botad station for an hour; the showers of sparks and the dense volumes of smoke, combined with the heat of the flames, made the road impassable. The building and the articles destroyed are insured.

A great number of cattle have fallen victims to small-pox in the Jetpur and Setalar districts this year. Farmers who had been to Ahmedabad to buy cattle returned disappointed, having found none there for sale. The patels on being interviewed declared that they would have to resort to hand labour in the event of good rain falling.

RING OUT THE OLD, RING IN THE NEW.

The chief points of Mr. Asquith's Old Age Pensions scheme are:—

Age limit, 70 years.

Amount of pension 5s. a week.

Married couples, 7s. 6d. a week.

Lunatics, criminals, paupers, and aliens excluded.

Income limit, 10s. a week—for married couples 15s.

Total cost per year, £6,000,000.

Cost for first year, £1,240,000.

Pensions commence Jan. 1, 1909.

Mr. Asquith's other proposals are to reduce marine voyage policies from 1st January next from 3d. to 1d. per cent.; to transfer the Excise Department from Inland Revenue to the Customs; and to reduce the sugar duty from 4s. 2d. per cwt. to 1s. 10d. There will be no new taxation, nor remission of the income-tax.

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign:—

May 25th, 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	13	16	3
B	80	190	13
C	52	75	9
D	85	28	5
E	109	74	10
F & G	67	1	0
Total to date...	415	294	40
Total rats killed.....			709

Rats found on 24th May 1908, 972 are not examined.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

"Iton Cup" Hockey Tournament.

Following is the result of the drawing for ties in the above Tournament, held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms last night:—

Teams.	I Round.	II Round.	Semi. Final.	Final.
Parsee Pioneers	bye			
Rising Star Hockey Club ...	bye	30th May		
Y M C A Juniors	bye	2nd June	4th June	
Parel Gymkhana	bye			9th June.
St Mary's College.....	29th			
Bishop's High School Poona	May.	1st June		
Byculla Hockey Club	bye		5th June	
Boy's Union Hockey Club...	bye	3rd June		
Byculla Edu, Society	bye			

The Tournament commences on Friday, the 29th instant when the Bishop's High School will meet St. Mary's College.

POLO.

Naini Tal Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 26.

In the preliminary ties the Native Cavalry beat the Durhams by five goals to two, the Wellingtons beat Ramnagger by fourteen goals to two and Naini Tal beat the Lancashires by seven goals to three.

The Civilians, who were to have played the 2nd Rifle Brigade, scratched owing to the death of Mr. Morgan, Indian Civil Service.

MANUFACTURED GOLD AND DIAMONDS.

Under the above heading I recently referred to the chemist, Price, who, professing to give a demonstration and so prove the claim that he could convert mercury into one or other of the precious metals, dramatically poisoned himself in front of a distinguished audience. I referred in passing to the case of the Frenchman, Lemoine, who claims that he possesses a method of producing diamonds artificially. He has now been released on bail by the French magistrate, one of the reasons given being that he will thus have an opportunity of giving practical proof of his "bona fides." A couple of months, it is said, will suffice for demonstrating that he is not to be classed among the various alchemist tricksters who, at one time or another, have not only imposed upon the credulity of the common people, but also upon kings and even savants. I gave an account of how Price imposed upon King George III. and the Fellows of the Royal Society. "T. P." gives an account of how an ex-Capuchin monk, Dubois, imposed upon Louis XIII., King of France and Navarre, Cardinal Richelieu, and others. Dubois affirmed that he possessed a secret of manufacturing gold. Cardinal Richelieu was informed of this, and, wide-awake man as he was, appears to have been taken in by the ex-monk possibly owing to his being short of cash and blinded by his necessities. He arranged for Dubois to make experiments before the King and Queen and Court; as a matter of fact, the Royal carriage was sent to fetch Dubois, his furnace, and his powders, and bring them to the Louvre. This is the story. The furnace is set up, and when all is ready Dubois in showmanlike style, says, "May it please his Majesty to command his soldiers to give me twelve musket bullets and I will turn them into gold." The King commands, the bullets are placed in a cupel with a few grains of powder, covered with cinders, and placed in the furnace. At the end of half an hour Dubois declares that "The gold is made." Then we get a glimpse of that particularly human excitement which brings even kings to the ordinary level, for Louis insists that he will blow away the red-hot cinders, which, indeed, he does, to the dismay of his courtiers, who are smothered with them. But that does not matter; the excitement is common, and with one accord the on-lookers exclaim, "There is gold!" The King, delighted beyond measure embraces Dubois, knights him there and then, and actually rewards the courtier, who merely handed over the bullets, with a gift of eight thousand francs! The Queen, however, seems to have kept cool, and suggested that the gold should be assayed. This is done and declared to be 18 ct., so that her suspicions, if any, were allayed. But the King had not embraced the ex-monk or knighted him for his clever invention; the spirit of greed was the dominating feature of his favors, and the demand was speedily made that Dubois supply his Majesty with eight hundred thousand livres worth of gold every week. Dubois is acquiescent, but says he must have an adequate installation for the production. Funds are forthcoming, but delays and vain excuses are all that the King gets, and then the stern Cardinal, losing patience, has the ex-Capuchin monk incarcerated in the Chateau of Vincennes; later he is convicted as an associate of the criminal Union de Saint-Sulpice, and on July 25th, 1637, history records that he was hanged!—"Clerkenweller," in the "Watchmakers and Jeweller."

Lord George Hamilton, and other members of the Poor Law Commission, at present holding an inquiry in Ireland, had an exciting experience at Milford, Donegal. On their arrival at the workhouse there it was discovered that the porter, the "Morning Leader" says, had been seized with sudden mania. He told the commissioners that the workhouse grounds were his private property, and defied them to enter. They had to drive on to Milford, where the police were notified. A constable started off, but in the meantime the porter had attacked two gentlemen, one of whom was pulled off his bicycle, and was being dragged over to where the road dropped ten feet into a field when the constable arrived. After a struggle the porter was overpowered and afterwards committed to Letterkenny Asylum.

THE DERBY.

THE OAKS.

STARTING PRICE and straight out commissions executed on all principal English meets.

Double and treble events, etc.

Send for list of probable starters and prices.

BEATTIE BROS.,
BOMBAY.

THE KING OF RESTORATIVES
COLEMAN'S
WINCARNIS

A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.
Over 8,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.
WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.
"An Ideal Pick-me-up. Suitable for all Climates."
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, COLEMAN & CO., LTD., NORWICH, ENG.
AGENTS:
BOMBAY—N. Powell & Co., Phillips & Co. (Ltd.), V. Nathoo & Co., Edulji Bros., Madon and Co., Thomson & Taylor, Treacher & Co. (Ltd.) and Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Bathgate & Co., G. Atherton & Co., 14 Clive Street; and Koder Nath Dass. BANGALORE—J. B. Forster & Co. DELHI—A. Barakat & Co. LAHORE—E. Flower & Co. LUCKNOW—Murray & Co. LUMPUR—Federal Dispensary. MADRAS—R. Madora and Smith & Co. RANGOON—Rangoon Medical Hall, 68 Merchant Street. COLOMBO—F. T. de Jong & Sons.

WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, and therefore EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.
THE 'EMPIRE' TYPEWRITER.

Some Users: H.M. GOVERNMENT 1,000 Machines. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 900 Machines. &c., &c.
PRICE, Foolscap Size, 250 Rs.
Agents: Continental Commercial Depot, 53, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

DOULTON'S
GERM-PROOF
FILTERS
BY ROYAL WARRANT.
PASSED BY BOARD OF TRADE.
ADOPTED BY ADMIRALTY, 1907.
USED BY LONDON HOSPITALS.
THE MOST EFFECTIVE FILTERS OBTAINABLE.
SUPPLIED THROUGH ALL THE PRINCIPAL STORES.
ROYAL DOULTON POTTERIES,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.
STUHR'S GENUINE
TRADE MARK.

RUSSIAN CAVIARE
Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.
C. F. STUHR & Co., HAMBURG.
Export Agent:
W. LOVEGROVE, 12, St. MARY AXE, LONDON.
GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and steady vigour to the most debilitated and shattered constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or debility of the Vital Forces, owing to disease, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine a boon and a blessing. Sold by Chemists, Stores, &c., throughout the world. Sufferers; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for females, single and wedded. All sufferers upon loss of appetite, nervous headache, backache, and despondency, too often the precursors of more serious disease, should take immediate and fair opportunities of trying this unrivalled remedy. Thousands of unsolicited and remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to die, and the gratitude of their friends, are sufficient proofs of its value. Many have been restored to their friends, to themselves, and a continual source of happiness and prosperity to their families. In all cases of nervous and mental prostration, nervous debility, and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, shyness, timidity, lack of confidence, dizziness, dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of past acquired errors, or present infirmity, a few bottles of this wonderful restorative will be found invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of habitual fear and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, General Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, dizzy or other Dizziness, Blackness, and Dimness of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 9s. 9d.
Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.
Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for those annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.
DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should send the "Medical Review," by Dr. De Roos, on the several causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and condemned unheard-of. Price 1s., post free from Mrs. LAWSON, Medical Publisher, 15 Bond Court, Walbrook, London, E.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.
Agents: Bombay—Treacher & Co., Ltd., Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Rangoon, Singapore, Penang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Manila, Batavia, Sourabaya, Macassar, Port Said, Alexandria, Cairo, Naples, Marseilles, Paris, Lyons, Geneva, Berne, Milan, Venice, Florence, Rome, Turin, Genoa, Leghorn, Trieste, Vienna, Munich, Frankfort, Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Brussels, Ostend, Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, Havre, Cherbourg, Dunkirk, Ostend, Flushing, Gothenburg, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Christiania, Bergen, Trondhjem, Hammerfest, Reykjavik, Lisbon, Oporto, Madeira, Gibraltar, Malta, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Constantine, Bona, Philippeville, Bougie, Oran, Tangier, Mogador, Casablanca, Mazagan, Santa Cruz, Las Palmas, Teneriffe, Sierra Leone, Bathurst, Cape Coast Castle, Lagos, Accra, Axim, Sekondi, Grand Bassam, Monrovia, Cape Palmas, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Queenstown, Londonderry, Limerick, Galway, Sligo, Waterford, Wexford, Drogheda, Kingstown, Bristol, Cardiff, Swansea, Plymouth, Falmouth, Penzance, Southampton, Portsmouth, Weymouth, Jersey, Guernsey, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth, Hobart, Launceston, Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Napier, Nelson, Lyttelton, Timaru, Invercargill, Gisborne, Suva, Levuka, Apia, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hongkong

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE

INCLUDING

ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS, ASSURANCE COMPANY,

One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS

£6 or £7 per annum.

INDIAN AGENTS

MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,

BOMBAY.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST

By Appointment to

H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., G. C. M. G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES :—

67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

OFFICES IN THE EAST :—

CAIRO (EGYPT), CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

ABDULLA & CO., LD.,

(of 9, New Bond St., London),

CIGARETTE SPECIALISTS.

ABDULLA'S CIGARETTES

"DE LUXE"

Are the *Best*, as supplied for the Royal Tour of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Suite during 1905.

The Selection of the Tobacco and its Manufacture being under English Supervision.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FORTNIGHTLY

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT THE INDIAN AGENCY

Rampart Row (Next P. & O. Office),

RETAIL AGENTS :—D. MERWAN & CO.

BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE!

SALE!!

SALE!!!

GRAND ECONOMICAL SALE

Is in full swing now.

EVERYTHING OFFERED AT COST PRICE.

Visit at once or you will lose this

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

OUR PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

THE

PARISIAN MILLINERY MART,

SITARAM BUILDING,

BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,

King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

OUR GOODS CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES

are guaranteed to be without blemish.

Our "A I" and "ELEPHANT" Brands of TYRES are SPECIALITIES.

DUNLOP'S—THE WORLD'S BEST.

MOTOR TYRES & TUBES

of every description in stock.

For prices, etc., apply to

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,

6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

STILL UNSURPASSED.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Reproduces instantaneously the Original Colour of Hair in its natural shade.

It is inoffensive and pleasant to apply.

Per Case, with Brushes, Complete, Rs. 1-10

F. S. MADON & CO.,

170, Shaikh Memon Street, Near Zooma Masjid, BOMBAY.

FOR

Cool and Comfort

use only

B. E. C.

FANS.

EXAMINE AND TRY OUR SPLENDID STOCK.

THE

BOMBAY

ELECTRIC CO.,

WORKS AND OFFICES,

9—11, MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

REGISTERED CAPITAL.....Rs. 2,00,00 000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs 1 50,00.000

HEAD OFFICE :

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES :

LONDON, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, SURAT, BROACH, POONA, AHMEDABAD, BHAVNAGAR, SHIKARPORE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 500 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain.

RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.

SHARES and GOVERNMENT PAPER are received for safe Custody and Interest is recovered upon them.

Particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL DHARAMDAS SARAIYA,

Managing Director.

BLUTHNER

PIANOFORTE MAKER TO HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

BLUTHNER PIANOS

ARE

The Most Successful Pianos in the World,

Dr. PAUL in his "History of the Pianoforte" says:—

"The Bluthner Pianofortes Maintain the first position in the World."

A statement so authoritatively proclaimed renders unnecessary for us to mention further claims for consideration to Purchasers of

BLUTHNER PIANOS.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are not pianos manufactured for Commercial Competition, but are specially built on the Soundest Musical principles and for those who appreciate the highest and best Ideals of Music.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are specially built for the climate of India. They have a thirty years' record in this country for being the best Pianos for standing in tune.

SOLE AGENTS :

MARCKS & CO., Ltd.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,

PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC TAXIDERMISTS,

DEUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY

VON LINTZGY'S

SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER; AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle,

SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.

SOLD BY

VON LINTZGY & CO.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

200-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,

and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

The above remedy has stood the test of time, and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH:

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—

Long Cloth, Jaconettes, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhotars, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, shirt Bafta, Damask pattern), 4-4 Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Handkerchiefs, Shirtings, Tabin Cloth, Reel, Mosiling Cloth, Mosiling Cloth, Bed clothings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Bed Sheets, Pillow Cloth, Chaud Cloth, Shawls, Pugrees, Chaprie, &c., &c.

KNITTED GOODS of all descriptions, viz.: Shirts, Drawers, Jackets, Caps and Hoods (warranted fast dyes), Socks, Gloves, Mufflers, Worsted Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Silks, Ball Twines, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

BUYERS, CONSUMERS can have their supply only from

LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,

Salesman,

GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE :—Ganeshwadi.

BRANCHES :—Shivgan Buildings, Bombay.

Do. —Hamidia Street, Bombay.

Do. —67-3 Canning Street, Calcutta.

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and reliable. In a Cardboard Cover. Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 626, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENTERIC.

PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.

ALONG WITH

ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS

COVERED BY

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.

Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1908.

UNITED STATES AMBASSADORS.

MR. MAURICE LOW, the sprightly writer on American Affairs in the "National Review," reverts to the case of Dr. Hill of the United States diplomatic service, concerning whose selection as Ambassador at Berlin there was some ado a little time ago. That the Kaiser would rather not have received Dr. Hill as Ambassador of the United States to Germany cannot be questioned, says Mr. Low, elaborate official denials to the contrary notwithstanding. So long ago as November last objections were raised, though at the time the Kaiser was no party to them. It must not be imagined, however, that those objections were to Dr. Hill as a diplomat or as a gentleman. He is described as a man of education, wide experience and fine manners, that rare combination of a scholar and a man of the world. He is an author of distinguished reputation, both a theoretical and a practical diplomat, a man who has acquitted himself in every official position he has held, and in addition a man of charming and dignified personality. In all things, writes Mr. Low, "one would think him a worthy successor to one of the most distinguished envoys who represented the United States in Europe, the historian Bancroft, who was American Minister to Germany in 1871; or his no less distinguished successor, Bayard Taylor, the poet." And yet after having in November assured the American Government that Dr. Hill would be given a cordial welcome, late in March the Kaiser suddenly found that there were objections to the appointment. Now what were the Kaiser's objections? They have not been officially published, but Mr. Low puts them, pithily, in his own words: "Dr. Hill committed one unpardonable sin in the eyes of the Kaiser. He was careless about the selection of his father, who, equally careless, gave to his son brain and opportunity to develop them, but no fortune. That was foolish, and Dr. Hill added to his original folly by preferring the company of his books to company promotion. He might have made his millions by high finance, instead of which he was content with a modest competence coined out of his inkstand. As the United States pays its Ambassadors utterly inadequate salaries, every Ambassador is forced to dip into his private purse. The Kaiser prefers an Ambassador whose purse is long, deep and wide."

And on this text we are treated to a disquisition whose object is to protest against the inadequate stipends paid to high American officials. Surely a people who boast so loudly of their enormous wealth and their plethora of millionaires should be able to pay handsomely for the representation of their own and their nation's interests abroad. So niggardly, it appears, is the United States in paying its diplomatic representatives that it is impossible for them to maintain their social position on their official salaries. The Ambassadors to Great Britain, Germany and other great European Powers are paid £3,500 a year without anything extra in the way of allowance, and out of this sum they must pay the rent of their embassies, as in all Europe the United States does not own a legation. The British Ambassador in Washington receives £10,000 a year, in Berlin £8,000, in Paris £11,500. Our Ambassadors to Austria, Turkey and Russia each receive eight thousand and in numerous other countries seven and upwards. Yet we find the United States, "which licks creation" in everything, cannot pay its representatives more than £3,500. As Mr. Low contends, this militates against the true interests of his country. The American Ambassador is naturally expected to do what every ambassador does—to live in a manner befitting his station and to entertain properly and frequently. But that is impossible, handicapped, as the American Ambassador is, unless he has private means. And so, it has come to pass, writes Mr. Low, "that no man, no matter how preeminent his talents or his fitness for the post, can be considered properly qualified to be an Ambassador unless he has a large private fortune and is willing to spend it generously to enhance the prestige of the United States abroad." What he complains of most is that the parsimony of the Congress in refusing to make adequate provision for the support of its diplomatic corps has created a privileged class which is alone recognised when diplomatic appointments are to be made. The lessons of the Hill incident may probably be taken to heart and the whole question of diplomatic and consular appointments and salaries carefully and seriously reconsidered.

THE SURAT VANIAS.

SOME time ago we drew attention to some excellent caste resolutions made by the Bhils of Gujarat, which were of a progressive character, showing that education was slowly but steadily doing its work, and enlightenment gradually trickling down even amongst the lowest classes to which these poor and unfortunate aboriginal people belong. Quite recently another and a much higher caste has passed some resolutions in Surat, which are worthy of some consideration in this connection of progressive reform. The Vanias, or traders of Gujarat, number more than half a million and form nearly six per cent. of the Hindu population in the province. Of these nearly forty per cent. are followers of Vishnu and the rest are Shrawaks or followers of Jainism. Shrimalis form the most numerous caste among these Vanias, numbering more than two hundred thousand. They take their name from Shrimal, now called Bhinmal, in Marwar about 50 miles west of Mount Abu, which from the sixth to the ninth century was the chief seat of the ancient Gurjar Kingdom, and are mostly Shrawaks, the Vaishnav section numbering only thirty-five thousand. These Shrimalis are sub-divided into two sections named Visa and Dasa, these words meaning 'twenty' and 'ten' respectively, the Visas claiming to be twice as high as the Dasas or tens. Now it is these Dasa Shrimalis of Surat of the Vaishnav class that have made some resolutions for their caste, which have attracted attention. The most prominent of these is to the effect that the sum of thirteen hundred rupees which is now annually spent upon a fair held on the Night of Shiv, being the bequest of a philanthropic person, should henceforward be expended for educational purposes.

This is indeed a very noteworthy resolution emanating as it does spontaneously from the caste. It shows that this caste at least has awakened to the fact that in education lies mainly the future of the people and that it should be encouraged by all possible means at its disposal. That they are going to divert a charity originally founded by its donor of other days for a fair to be held in honour of a god, to another channel better suited to the exigencies of these changed times is very creditable indeed. They have thereby set an example which we should like to see imitated by people of other castes, not only in Surat but elsewhere also. We have heard much lately of the doctrine of *cy-près* owing to its application by our High Court in a recent case wherein a Parsi charity was diverted into another channel than that contemplated by its deceased founder twenty years ago. The Shrimalis of Surat have voluntarily and quietly, without any fuss, made use as it were of this doctrine of *cy-près*, and applied it in the case of one of their religious trusts. They have thereby weakened to a great extent one objection usually raised by people to the effect that the people in this country are so wedded to their religious projects that they would not listen to appeals for other purposes. The present case shows that the needs of education are appealing strongly to the people, and that for those needs a part of the people at least are prepared to sacrifice certain things which they consider precious. May this be of frequent occurrence in the future is the wish of all who have the good of this country at heart. There are many bequests of wealthy donors, among the various communities, for religious purposes whose objects would be better served if they were diverted to educational or other kindred purposes. For instance, how many rich funds are devoted to the object of giving dinners on religious occasions. And this is not confined to the Hindu community but is also in vogue among the Parsis. Several lakhs of rupees are locked up for this purpose of giving dinners among the latter people, which could be better employed for purposes more in accordance with the needs of the times. There is some need, we think, of the application of *cy-près* to several funds of the Parsi community. But that should be done by the community itself voluntarily and unanimously. The example set by the Shrimalis of Surat ought, we think, to be followed with alacrity by such a progressive community as the Parsis of Bombay.

KARACHI PORT TRUST NEW EXPORT YARD.

A MOST unfortunate position has come about, a position the more unfortunate at the present moment since both the Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust and the President of the Karachi Municipality are at home on leave. Under the Rs. 45 lakhs loan sanctioned by Government the Karachi Port Trust proposed to make a new export yard on land to be acquired from the Municipality along the present site of Queen's Road. The Port Trust and the Municipality came to terms in a business-like way, the price of the land (six lakhs) was settled and the necessary provision by the Port Trust of a new road, nullahs, drains, culverts, etc., was agreed by the engineers of the parties and confirmed by both boards. Now all the land with which Government endowed the Municipality is only held by the Municipality subject to the right of Government to resume at will without compensation. However, when the Municipality sells such land with the sanction of Government, the right to resume at will is invariably abandoned by Government. This is the regular procedure, if not law, and it follows that the Municipality is able actually to convey to a purchaser a better and more stable title and tenure than itself enjoys. Were it not so the land could neither be sold, reclaimed nor utilised. It was not to be supposed by either of the parties in the above transaction, nor indeed by any thinking person, that Government would attempt to upset the usual procedure and offer to sanction the sale only on condition that its right of resumption at will from the Port Trust was maintained. Even given the right of resumption at will, how in all equity and common fairness could Government exercise it? The land will have been reclaimed, laid out with roads, godowns, railway lines, culverts and drains at great cost. The land thus will have become an integral part of the equipment of the Port, to lose which would be to play havoc with the export trade and to paralyse the commerce of the port. The Port Trustees are therefore fully justified in refusing to touch the land on such terms as Government is seeking to impose upon them. The whole thing looks like a huge blunder in the Secretariat, having the effect of throwing all the improvement schemes of the Karachi Port Trust into the grossest confusion. We protest that in all fairness Government is bound to give the Karachi Port Trust the ordinary purchaser's right, title, interest and tenure and to put no obstacle in the way of public improvements which are already long overdue.

Mr. A. F. Pinhey, I. C. S., has been appointed to act as Judge of the Madras High Court during the absence on leave of Sir Ralph Benson.

THE arrangements for the application to India of the new Royal Warrant, which substitutes cash allowances for clothing to British soldiers, are now being worked out.

THE fund instituted at Lucknow, for a Memorial to the Railway staff killed in the recent accident near Ghaziabad, has received Rs. 100 from Mr. Wynne, the Chairman of the Railway Board.

WE much regret to hear of the deaths yesterday, at Raipur, from a gun accident, of Mr. Fanshaw, District Superintendent of Police, and at Naini Tal from enteric, of Mr. Morgan, Deputy Commissioner of Basti.

THE Madras Government has issued a lengthy order convening an Industrial Conference at Ootacamund, in September, to discuss the directions in which the industrial development and technical education of the Presidency may best be promoted.

IT is reported that Sir John Hewett is interesting himself in the sanitary improvement of Lucknow, Cawnpore and Allahabad. Houses in insanitary quarters are to be demolished, and model houses built and broad roads to be constructed. The Local Boards concerned have been asked to send in their views.

A PRIVATE telegram, received in Calcutta on Saturday last, gives the news of Miss E. M. Titterton's victory in the Ladies Open Golf Championship played at St. Andrews on May 19th and 22nd. Miss Titterton is a member of the Musselburgh Golf Club. Miss May Hezlet was last year's winner.

MR. R. R. GALES, Engineer-in-Chief of the Coonoor-Ootacamund Railway, which, it is expected, will be opened for goods traffic on 1st July, has been awarded the Telford Premium by the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers for his paper on the Curzon bridge over the Ganges at Allahabad, the work on which he was engaged shortly before his transfer to the Madras Presidency.

THE Viceroy has been pleased to increase the number of Honorary Surgeons on his staff by two officers, to be selected from the Royal Army Medical Corps, for distinguished service in the field. To fill these two new appointments His Excellency has appointed the following officers to be Honorary Surgeons on his personal staff: Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Hale, D.S.O., Royal Army Medical Corps, Commanding Station Hospital, Murree, and Major C. Dalton, Royal Army Medical Corps.

THE "Novoe Vremya" says that a Norwegian fisherman has fitted up a telephone apparatus on his boat which enables him to hear the fish approaching, and even to make a guess at their number!

AT the age of 102 a Mrs. Mossendew has died at Dowsdale, Lincolnshire. She was a hard-working woman all her life, and regularly attended the village chapel, walking two miles every Sunday. She worked in the harvest field last summer.

ONE of the prison missioners of the Church Army has received from a man now undergoing a long sentence a spirited pen and ink sketch of the Queen. The drawing is executed on ordinary prison letter-paper, and is a really good likeness. The man has never had any training or followed artistic pursuits, besides which it is a long time since he has had the opportunity of seeing the Queen.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

THE GERMAN DIET AND NATIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

German Banking.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, May 8.

In the winter of 1896 to 1897 I used to attend regularly the meetings of the Diet. I shall never forget how tediously in a debate of several hours every single warship was wrangled over with the result that about one half of the proposed building programme was rejected despite the eloquent efforts of the Head of the Admiralty. Times have changed since then. In the winter session of 1902 to 1903 a new Naval Programme was laid before the Diet and several times as much money was asked for new warships than six years previously. But this time the second reading of the whole Navy Bill took only a couple of hours and not a penny of what the Government had proposed to spend on new ships, was disallowed.

At present we notice the same liberal attitude of the Diet in matters Colonial. While a few years ago a single line of railroad in the South of German South-West-Africa was debated over for whole days and after a stormy sitting rejected, the 5th of May 1908 became memorial by the Grant of 7 1-2 millions sterling after a debate of hardly an hour's duration. It is hardly correct to speak of a debate as at least two participitants would be expected to have given their views. In this instance, however, the whole speech making reduced itself to a diatribe by a Socialist opponent; then without another word the whole proposal was carried by a large majority.

This remarkable change for the better in all divisions on questions of national importance may be traced back to two causes. Firstly, it is undeniable that the elections of January 25th, 1907 brought a workable Government majority that is quite reliable in national questions despite its internal splits and dissentions on economic topics. Well does the Minority know that in national affairs this "bloc" is indissoluble, and by this time has given it up to protract the sitting by useless oppositional speeches. Secondly, the systematic survey of a whole programme of national requirements has more convincing power than piece-meal proposals of improvement. Formerly every year a couple of ships were demanded in the Navy Estimates as new structures, but no indication of the ultimately required fighting power of the Navy was given. Within the last ten years, a change has set in. Every demand in the Navy Estimates appears as a part of a well digested plan thought out for many years to come as the Naval Programme of the Admiralty. After this model of his Naval Colleague the new Secretary of the Colonies has moulded his parliamentary tactics. He has not come forth as his predecessor with a bill for building a particular railway but has devised a complete system of railways for the whole African possessions of the German Empire. For years to come nothing will be required but continuing the work as proposed to the Diet in the beginning of this year. Parliament being now in a position to take a comprehensive view of these national demands takes quite another interest in every single theme and has proved its readiness to grant what is reasonable.

ESTRANGEMENT BETWEEN FRANCE AND ITALY.

For many years past popular enthusiasm in Italy was running high along the current of French sympathies. But now the tide appears to be going out. Circumspect people have made the discovery that the French have after all nothing but fair words for the Italian sister nation and that they invariably show an air of indignation whenever Italy assumes an active policy beyond her boundaries. This French envy shewed itself most plainly when Italy had her little dispute with the Sublime Porte on account of her Post Offices in Turkey and was about to start her naval demonstration. Without a moment's thought the whole French Press declared the Italian way of procedure an act of rash temerity and exaggerated severity. No wonder that commentaries of this type gave some heartburnings to the Italian patriots. They warmed up some older recollections of French intrigues whenever the Italians attempted at getting an economic foothold on neutral Turkish soil. As is well-known there was a time when France claimed to exercise a right of protection over all Roman Catholic Christians in the near East. After this assumption had been effectively opposed by all powers capable, and inclined, to play a political part in the World, the French seem to reserve their demonstration of anger for occasions like the present, when another nation of Romanic race manifests a will of extending its influence in Turkey.

The underhand play of the French against an active policy of expansion on the part of the Italian nation is, however, not confined to the Turkish dominions. It is just as well detected in other parts of the East. In Abyssinia especially France thinks it her right to exclude every vested interest of other Continental nations. Before all she aims at a monopoly of railway building in that country of great commercial progress. The latest move is that the French Government has declared its readiness to pay an annual guarantee of profit for every kilometre of railway between Dire Daua and Addis Abeba. That thereby the Government of the Negus would become financially dependent on French support, goes without saying, and we need not wonder that this plan supposed to be near its realisation is much disliked by the Italian public. It is only thirteen years ago that thousands of brave Italian soldiers sacrificed their blood on Abyssinian soil, and whatever may be said about the treaties concluded in 1902, it must be very painful for a patriotic Italian heart to see another power gain paramount influence at the court of Menelik II.

Even about the safety of their colony of Erithrea the Italian colonial politician entertain some misgivings directed against the French. From the French possession at Djibuti arms and ammunition are known to be incessantly smuggled into the Interior at the back of the Italian Somali coast. That these weapons may some day be used against Italian soldiers is in the likelihood of things. It is therefore argued that with the same right with which the smuggling of arms into Morocco was suppressed because France desired it the French authorities at the harbour of Djibuti ought now to stop the smuggling of warlike instruments into the Hinterland of the long-stretched Italian possessions in Africa.

For the impartial observer it is therefore undeniable that there is some reason for the recent turn of Italian public opinion and that the French actions do not harmonize with the traditional declamations of the "Latin sister nations" on both sides of the Maritime Alps.

A GERMAN ENQUIRY INTO BANKING PROBLEMS.

The Committee for the Enquiry into the improvements proposed for the banking system of the German Empire has commenced its important work of coming to a conclusion about the numerous suggestions regarding the constitution and policy of the Imperial German Bank and the private banks receiving deposits in Germany. Of the 23 members of this Committee only nine are members of parliament, fourteen being chosen from among the leading bankers, industrial managers and professors of political economy. As regards two fundamental questions the Chairman, Privy Councillor Wehrmund explained the standpoint of the Government when opening the proceedings: Firstly there could be no question about the German currency remaining an absolute gold system and secondly a separation of Deposit Banks from those transacting general business was not contemplated. The steady continuation of the present currency policy and the reliability of the large German banks were recognised as necessary conditions of national prosperity that could not be touched by well-meant experiments. Within the narrower sphere thus left open for discussion there exists a great variety of opinion. For the sake of convenience a summary has been drawn up dividing the whole subject into six sets of important questions. In the first place the Committee will be ready to listen to arguments regarding an increase of Capital for the German Imperial Bank though such a high authority as the late President Dr. Koch has declared such a step quite superfluous. The second group of questions deals with the proposals of increasing the elasticity of the present system by extending the limit of untaxed emissions of notes by the Imperial Bank. Thirdly there will be a discussion on the ways and means by which gold could be more readily attracted from foreign countries or the efflux of German gold abroad could be reduced, if really, besides the present discount policy, appropriate remedies of this kind, like the French system of paying primes on gold, could be found compatible with sound economic principles. Among the many proposals to draw more gold from the inland traffic into the vaults of the Bank, the English system of making the Imperial Banknotes legal tender finds many advocates in Germany. In all these questions the better adaptation of the present institutions of the Imperial Bank system to the requirements of the money market is the point of central interest. On the other hand, the two last groups of questions are understood to deal with fundamental principles of the credit system now "en vogue" in the German Empire. At certain periods so large demands are made by the Government and the public on the monies accumulating in the Imperial Bank that the weekly Report shows a disquieting tension and suggests a high rate of Bank discount as the best remedy. This is invariably the case at the end of every quarter. Whether it ought to be recommended that some of the quarterly disbursements such as mortgages, rents, salaries should be distributed over other terms of the year is an economic question of some importance. The last group of questions refers to the expediency of altering the present legislation so as to compel saving banks and joint-stock associations to provide not only for the safety of the deposits entrusted to them but also for a sufficient fluency of their assets in order to be prepared for a sudden run in the beginning of a panic. As the Balance Sheets of the large Banking Corporations are recognized as a good means for assuring the public once a year that the deposits are safe, the question is asked whether a greater frequency of such publications, be it every six months or every quarter or even every month, was desirable.

Up to the present the number of exports invited to state their opinion before the Committee is given at 180 and includes representatives of many trades and industries. For the student of political economy the verbatim Report of these discussions will provide most instructive material for understanding the latest phenomena in the money market and their connection with the credit crisis in America and with the industrial expansion everywhere.

FINE ARTS IN BERLIN.

It is only a few years ago that on a visit to the Royal Academy Exhibition at Berlin we felt rather in a sale's magazine than at an Academic Exhibition. We had to walk through 30 or 40 rooms with long walls covered from the floor to the ceiling with oil paintings, water colours and engravings, until we were quite lost in confusion and could hardly distinguish one room from the other. In the midst of this bewildering mass it was quite impossible to appreciate the merits of any individual work. It was felt like a relief to transfer oneself to the Exhibition of the Secessionists, where only a limited number of pictures were exhibited, but plenty of room was available for each of them, so that it could be studied under favourable circumstances and without distraction by its neighbours. Within the last few years the example set by the Secessionists has, however, borne fruit for the large Academic Exhibition. In the enormous Crystal Palace near the Lehrte Railway Station rooms of a more tasteful and comfortable character have been created: the number of Exhibits has been somewhat reduced; care has been taken to give some characteristic feature to every Exhibition by laying particular stress on some side of artistic production and concentrating its works in a separate part of the enormous building. Never has this new style of disposing of the available material been so well considered as this year. The Jury has been most severe in rejecting, and has separated the admitted works into two classes, reserving the principal rooms to the most remarkable artistic productions sent in: Thus we find only one row of paintings in most rooms with sufficient background to separate one painting from the other. Then a kind of geographical distribution has been resorted to that gives an additional charm to the Exhibition. Separate rooms have been reserved to the principal centres of Art production, such as Munich, Dusseldorf, Dresden, etc. so that the characteristic traits of these "Schools" may be easily grasped. The special feature of this year's Exhibition is "the Art Lover's Home and private Collection" put together as a kind of introduction to the whole. One enters into a little hall and fore-room decorated with Japanese works of Art and Art Industry selections selected from the choice pieces of private collections. Then follows a kind of Art Gallery that is composed of old and new pictures and may serve as a test of the critical judgment of the supposed owner, of this house. Thence we proceed into the completely furnished rooms inhabited by the imaginative Connoisseur of Art. The Art Industry department has been laid more stress on already last year when Herr Bruno Paul found an opportunity of displaying his gifts as an all-round decorator and constructor. This year a number of competitors have been given a free hand. Of the many desirable rooms thus created the palm is perhaps due to a lady, Madame Else Oppler-Legband, for the Lady's Boudoir composed by her in the most refined style. That such a model home enjoys great popularity with the visiting public is easily understandable.

A great success is also the large Room reserved to the most remarkable works of Sculpture. When visiting the last two Paris Salons we were astonished at the lack of taste in the arrangement of the Sculpture Department where a long array of marble figures was crowded together. Here we find in the Centre of the room only the Mozart Monument by Hosius that will find its definite site at Dresden, while along the walls in niches and separate enclosures a limited number of sculptures may be leisurely studied in appropriate surroundings. The Mozart Monument represents a new style of representation. On a large Altar a kind of Memorial Epitaph is erected with the name of Mozart engraved in Gold letters. The Altar below is decorated with Relief sculptures and figures representing the various characters in Mozart's Operas and symbolising the effect of his other compositions.

Among the paintings we do not find much of a very overwhelming or astonishing impression, but a great deal that is remarkably well done and pleasant to look at. Among the numerous portraits the delicate pictures by Herr Schultz im Hofe and the impressive portraits of an English boy and an English girl full of sap and healthiness and vigour are most admired. A new name of distinction is that of Fritz August Pfuhle, whose "Lady with Shawl" shows splendid workmanship and fine taste to an extraordinary degree. The Interior of the Cathedral of Toledo on a day of high festivity by Heinrich Hermanns of Dusseldorf is extremely picturesque, the whole room showing the wonderful effect of subdued sunshine falling through the painted windows. On the whole, we notice still the almost exclusive predominance of portraits and landscapes; the day cannot still to be far off when European Art will again return to works of free imagination as in days of yore.

L. ASCH.

FRENCH PRESIDENT IN ENGLAND.

THUNDEROUS WELCOME AT DOVER.

Greeting by the King and Queen.

STATE BANQUET AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 25.

President Fallieres, M. Pichon, and their suites, met with a magnificent reception at Dover to-day, the gaily dressed Fleet firing thunderous salutes of welcome.

Prince Arthur of Connaught received the distinguished visitors, who entrained for Victoria Station, where King Edward, the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family, Mr. Asquith, and a large gathering of members of both Houses of Parliament were assembled.

They drove through streets thronged with cheering crowds to York House, and, after a brief interval, drove to Buckingham Palace, where they had tea with the King and Queen and Princess Victoria.

They then visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House.

LONDON, MAY 26.

At the State Banquet at Buckinghan Palace, last night, King Edward, in proposing the health of President Fallieres, said he hoped that the "entente cordiale" might be permanent, because it was necessary for the welfare and prosperity of the two nations and for the peace and happiness of the world.

President Fallieres, replying, said he was deeply touched at the splendour and friendliness of the national manifestation. France was delighted at the frequent sojourns of King Edward in the territory, confirming the existing cordial relations.

King Edward has conferred on President Fallieres the chain of the Victorian Order.

President Fallieres has conferred on Lord Charles Beresford and Prince Arthur of Connaught the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

PERSIAN FRONTIER RAIDS.

Effect of the Russian Convention.

SECRECY AS TO BRITISH INTENTIONS.

LONDON, MAY 25.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Lynch asked, "Did the Government contemplate measures, in concert with Russia, to strengthen Persia's means of control and defence of the frontier regions?"

Mr. Pease, replying on behalf of Sir Edward Grey, said: "The maintenance of the integrity of Persia is one of the principal objects of the Anglo-Russian Convention. Sir Edward Grey trusts that no special measures will be necessary to secure the application of that principle, but if ever the anticipation proves incorrect, a public announcement, that measures were contemplated, would very likely be the most certain way of putting obstacles in the way of measures being taken."

EMPIRE DAY.

Lord Curzon on India's Attitude.

IMPERIAL REPRESENTATION IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, MAY 26.

Lord Curzon, speaking at the Empire Day banquet which was held in London last night, insisted that India, which there was sometimes a tendency to ignore, was essential to a United Empire.

The problems of Empire, he continued, were not blood problems, but problems of character and work. We should stand or fall as an Empire, more by what we did for others, than among ourselves.

He was confident that the Colonies would rally to the defence of India as keenly as to any other colony.

India, he declared, was not only a trade centre for Great Britain and the Colonies, but a training-shop of character for our race.

Lord Curzon anticipated that the reformed House of Lords would offer the means of greater Imperial representation.

THE CHINESE RAILWAY LOAN.

LONDON, MAY 26.

Subscriptions will shortly be invited to an issue of £1,500,000 Chinese Railway five per cent. bonds, which will be secured on the surplus of the Northern Railway.

It is expected that the price of issue will be 99.

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN.

LONDON, MAY 26.

Count Bottaro Costa, formerly Secretary to the Embassy in London, has been appointed Italian Ambassador to Japan.

THE DERBY.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, MAY 26.

Lesbia has been scratched for the Derby and the Oaks.

GOVERNMENT AND FREE TRADE.

Unionist Criticism.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 26.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd-George, replying to Unionist criticisms and a stinging attack by Mr. Phillip Snowden, denied that free trade posibilities or taxation were exhausted.

He did not think it was too much to expect the rich substantially to contribute to improve the lot of the poorer.

Mr. Bonar Law said that the Government had made the issue clear between confiscation and tariff reform.

THE SHIPBUILDING DISPUTE.

A Settlement Effected.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The ballot of the shipwrights has resulted in 22,145 votes being given in favour of the projected settlement, and 22,110 against.

It is expected that work will be resumed on Friday.

MURDER OF A PARSEE.

Culprits Punished.

LONDON, MAY 26.

A telegram to the "Times" from Teheran states that the murderers of the Parsee Feridum have been flogged and sentenced to fifteen years' exile.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Serious Action by China.

LONDON, MAY 26.

Reports received in St. Petersburg from Ussurisk state that five thousand Chinese troops from Kirin have been sent to Chientao because the Japanese are taxing the inhabitants there, alleging that Chientao belongs to Korea.

INDIAN SEDITIONISTS.

Two Hundred British Skins for Hell.

THREAT FOR CALCUTTA SENTENCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

At a public meeting, held at Brisal, yesterday, Mr. Sri Charan Sen, Pleader, who presided, whilst exhorting the audience to hold fast to the Swadeshi vow, stigmatized spies as traitors to their country, for whom the gods prescribe eternal hell.

A threatening letter has been addressed to the Editor of the "Englishman," breathing vengeance and death to all the English, man, woman and child, accompanied with a printed appeal, bearing the names of Barendra K. Ghose, Hem Chunder Das and Ullas Kar Datta, now under trial with others in the Manicktolla conspiracy case, urging that 200 white skins be sent to hell on the day judgment is delivered against them. That will show practical sympathy in their work.

At the Calcutta Police Court to-day, Mr. Thornhill delivered judgment in the "Yugantar" sedition case, wherein Phanindra Nath Mitra, printer and publisher of the "Yugantar," was charged with having published certain seditious articles in the above paper under circumstances already reported. Mr. Thornhill found the accused guilty of the charge and sentenced him to one year and 11 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default to undergo six months' additional rigorous imprisonment.

SIMLA, MAY 26.

The two supposed bombs found on Sunday morning last at the Howrah station have now been examined in the office of the Inspector of Explosives, and prove to be only fireworks.

MESSRS. BINNY AND CO.

Further Dividend Declared.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 26.

The trustees of Messrs. Binny and Co. have issued the following notice:—"We beg to advise that, on and after the 1st June, 1908, we shall be prepared to pay a dividend to all creditors of the late firm of Messrs. Binny and Co. at the rate of 12½ per cent., or two annas in the rupee. If any creditor desires a statment of assets, remaining to be realised, after payment of this dividend, it will be sent, as soon as prepared. Our difficulties have been added to by the institution of a suit against us for the payment of Rs. 2,00,000, the amount of the late partner's capital. We are hopeful that the suit will be unsuccessful; but, in the meantime, have to protect ourselves to the extent of the amount claimed."

A COMPANY has been registered at Rangoon under the name and style of the Rangoon Refinery Company, Limited, with an authorized capital of Rs. 15,00,000 of which shares to the value of one-fifth have already been applied for. The company, of which Messrs. Jamal Brothers are the reputed agents, has acquired 125 acres of land below Syriau Point for the site of a factory, and operations in the refining of kerosine and petrol, and the manufacture of petroleum by-products will be undertaken immediately. The necessary buildings have been erected.

THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

ITS OBJECT ACCOMPLISHED.

Hand-to-Hand Fighting.

HEAVY DEFEAT OF THE TRIBESMEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 26.

The following Press Communique is published:—There is no fresh news from General Willcocks, only more detailed accounts of the events of 24th May, supplementing his heliographic message of that date.

It appears that General Willcocks moved, on the 25th, from a village named Shatokhel, north-east of Turu, down the Pipal valley, towards Kargha. At the latter place he found the enemy, some 2,000 strong, holding a very strong sangared position.

The "lashkar" was led by Mulla Jan Sahib, and was composed of men of all sections of the Utman Khel, together with contingents from various parts of Bajaur.

The 57th Rifles were detached to work round the enemy's left flank, and, when this movement was well developed and our guns had opened fire, the enemy, who had shown in considerable numbers, with flags flying and much beating of drums, abandoned their sangars and took refuge in the networks of nullahs, by which their position was intersected. Hence they were driven by our steady advance, suffering heavily as they were driven into the open.

The 53rd Sikhs accounted for 50 men killed in one nullah; while the guns poured in a heavy and continuous fire on the crowded masses, at a range of 2,400 yards. A squadron of the 21st Cavalry also got in amongst a party of the enemy, in the open, and sabred at least 20.

Our casualties were slight, being two men killed and nine wounded, all of the native ranks.

The heat was intense, but General Willcocks reports that the spirit and health of the troops are excellent.

Two standards and several rifles were captured.

The wounded are all doing well, including Captain O'Grady.

The Kanaki Halimzai "jirga" has arrived at Nahakki, and has tendered an unqualified submission.

From the Panjkora bridge reports have been received of the punishment inflicted on the enemy by General Willcocks. Apparently a very heavy defeat is admitted by the tribesmen, and large numbers of the killed and wounded are being brought back to Bajaur.

The Shamozai Utman Khel have sent their "jirga" to the bridge, begging for a letter to General Willcocks, asking him not to invade them, and stating their willingness to pay any fine.

Elsewhere on the frontier all remains quiet.

Lieutenant F. R. Bariff, West Yorkshire Regiment, died of enteric fever yesterday at Peshawar.

LATER.

General Willcocks' force arrived yesterday at Mulla Killi, on the Darish Kol.

The Pandiali "jirga" has arrived at Nahakki and tendered its submission, this being the last section of the Mohmands to be dealt with.

This morning's telegrams report all quiet, on the line of communications.

The wounded are all doing well and only a few cases of cholera have occurred amongst the men and followers.

With the submission of the Pindiali tribe, to-day reported by General Willcocks, the Mohmand Expedition may be considered to have accomplished its object.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers are already on their way back to Rawalpindi and the return of the remainder of the force is not likely to be much longer delayed.

The exact details of the cost of the expedition cannot be known just yet, but the information so far available points to about twenty lakhs as its probable amount, a small sum to cover the expense of the operations—which have extended from Landi Kotal to the borders of Bajaur.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 26.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent, telegraphing from Shato Khel on 23rd May, says:—The 1st Brigade force arrived here to-day after a six-mile march from Lakarai without incident. Last night at Lakarai, the enemy, comprising mostly of Mohmands, engaged in a heavy fusilade on the camp. In reply our mountain guns fired a few star shells, and the troops in the entrenchments fired at points on the hills which shells lit up. Two sepoys and one follower were hit and there were a few casualties among the mules and horses.

The Safis not firing at us down the remainder of the valley, punitive measures were confined to the towers of the Shinwaries and Dawyal.

Telegraphing on the 24th May the correspondent continues:—There was desultory sniping at Shato Khel last night and to-day. The force marched to Ambahar and the Man Khel country. News came in early that the presence of a large "lashkar" composed of all Utman Khel sections were commanding the approach to the Ambahar River. The only way to turn the position was to seize the high ridge to the right, and half a battalion of the 57th accordingly was detached with this object.

The 22nd Punjabis and the other half of the battalion of the 57th were ordered to advance on the right of the river. A British Mountain battery, the 53rd Sikhs, and the 21st Cavalry, with two mountain guns, acted as a pivot on the left. Directly the turning movement by the 57th was sufficiently developed, the guns in the centre opened fire, forcing the enemy to abandon their main position in broken ground along the Ambahar River. As the enemy now appeared in full retreat the whole column was ordered to advance, the horses and mules revelling in the water in the Ambahar River.

Suddenly five of the Ghazis, hiding in some ruined buildings to the right, opened fire on the troops moving down the river bed. The 59th and the 22nd Punjabis rushed the position, killing all the five and secured five rifles, two standards and two swords. In the meanwhile the 21st Cavalry were well on the heels of the flying enemy, accounting for some 20 in the open. A large body of the enemy was at the same time observed to be attempting to escape over the steep hill to the left. The mountain guns soon got within range of the fugitives, who must have left many of their number behind. The enemy were computed to have lost about 80 killed, our casualties being one killed and nine wounded.

Just as the fight began emissaries arrived from the Nawab of Nawagai, suggesting his services being utilised as mediator.

General Willcocks replied that the advance could not now be delayed and that the Utman Khel could treat with him direct on his arrival in camp.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

The Viceroy's Telegram.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 26.

The following famine telegram was yesterday sent from H. E. the Viceroy to the Secretary of State:—

Useful rain has fallen again in Northern India.

In the United Provinces, the substitution of small village works for large public works is now in progress everywhere. There has been in this province a further fall of over 50,000 in the numbers on relief.

In Bengal, the distressed area is extending and relief is now being given in nine districts.

Elsewhere conditions are practically unchanged, except that in the Central Provinces the demand for relief among the weaver class is increasing rapidly.

The total number of persons in receipt of relief is—In Bengal, 48,000; in the United Provinces, 1,118,000; in the Punjab, 2,000; in the Central Provinces, 34,000; in Bombay, 10,000; in Central India, 142,000. Total, 1,354,000.

ALLEGED MURDER BY A SOLDIER.

Accused Remanded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

A Darjeeling wire to the "Empire," dated to-day, says that Gunner Oregan, 61st Battery, was brought before Mr. Diffard, Deputy Magistrate, yesterday, charged with the murder of his wife at Katapaha on the 14th.

Nasira, accused's servant, said his master and wife quarrelled on the 14th, and he saw the latter slap his cheek.

Lieutenant Barker said the accused appeared rather excited and stated his wife had fallen down from a table.

Captain Franklin, medical officer, who was called to attend Mrs. Oregan and held a "post-mortem," said death was probably instantaneous and caused by a fracture of the spine and hemorrhage of the brain due to injuries not apparent. He found bruises and slight abrasions on the body and traces of alcohol in the stomach. The accused was sober but agitated.

Of the other witnesses examined none supplied any direct evidence regarding the crime.

Accused was remanded.

PLAGUE AT WELLINGTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, MAY 26.

A case of plague has occurred in the vicinity of Wellington Barracks. Wellington Depot is gradually getting filled with convalescents from Burma, Secunderabad and Bangalore. It is a pity in this period the disease broke out, specially as the weather is very hot and sultry. Great precautions are being taken to stamp out the disease. Natives are forbidden to enter the barracks.

QUETTA SANDEMAN HIGH SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, MAY 26.

At the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Quetta Sandeman High School, which took place to-day, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan presided at the prize-giving. After he had distributed the prizes to the successful scholars and had delivered an address, the Hon'ble Sir Henry M'Mahon received three hearty cheers, in which the whole company joined. The Political Agent was also present.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to Major P. C. Searle, 109th Infantry, from the 15th June to the 13th August.

Temporary leave of absence is granted to Major T. W. G. Bryan, R. G. A., from the 1st to the 10th June.

Captain H. R. Holbrooke, R.A.M.C., on the closing of the Station Hospital at Khandala, will proceed to Poona, for duty.

Leave of absence out of India is granted to Captain H. G. Kelly, 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, on private affairs for 17 months, from the 22nd May.

MATHERAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, the land where it is always afternoon, has charms for all comers. To the new arrival its first impressions are full of interest and novelty, especially if he comes from the sun-sodden plains; while to the old habitue, the changes that have taken place since he first knew the hill top, offer a fruitful subject for remark. Among changes the railway occupies the most prominent place, and as it has not absorbed the whole of the old road traffic its merits, as compared with those of its rival, furnish material for discussion. Ask one man about the railway and he will talk ominously of accidents past and to come, of the slow rate of progress of the train, of fumigation with coal smoke from the engine, the absence of buffers, and the platform at the terminus, covered with red dust upon which the luggage is unceremoniously tumbled. Another man will speak enthusiastically of the increasing traffic returns, of the improved running of the rolling stock and the advantages the railway offers for the carriage of building materials to meet the demands of an increasing population; but builders say that there is no saving in the total charges, and many people are of opinion that the whole revenue for carriage on the hill is not enough to give a profit to the road *and* the railway, and that it will cause loss to both until one extinguishes the other. Meanwhile the chairs, munchils and other road vehicles are old, clumsy and needlessly heavy; one of them having been doubled in weight in the course of a few years through lack of constructive sense on the part of the contractor, and the money, that should have been spent on improved designs, has gone to purchase a monopoly of the road traffic. When one thinks of the smallness of the bamboo, the wire or the chain that will carry the weight of a heavy man, the weight of these vehicles is manifestly absurd. Fourteen years ago a chair was used that weighed complete twenty-eight pounds. It now weighs about fifty-five. If the occupation of the hill porters is to survive, it can only be with the aid of a new set of chairs in two forms, designed by a thoroughly experienced craftsman who will have to recognise that more provision must be made against ill-usage, than against legitimate work. Once upon the hill the visitor oberves that plus ca change plus c'est la meme chose.

In the hotels are the same old bedrooms with mud floor and rough coir matting; the same old mattress, the bleary mirror that will not look you in the face; the tottery washstand, the skimpy towels and the unsteady teapoy; the obscure bath and dressing rooms and the tub two sizes too small. Again, the same old cracked dinner bell, the half cleaned crockery and cutlery, the dishes the French appropriately call 'revenants' which finish their mysterious career in the curry. The service and cook-rooms could not be dealt with in less than half a column, so, as I dread the editorial blue pencil, I shall only say that they need rigid and frequent inspection. These are not the features of any one hotel; they are rather the make-up of Matheran. They have been tolerated from year to year for the sake of the cool dry air, the scent of grass and leaf, the song of the birds just before dawn, the wind that comes up from the sea, and the refreshing sleep that greet and reward the visitor. Owing to the great increase of the seasonal population, Matheran approaches the limit of her stores of water, which will have to be increased by raising the crest of the dam at Charlotte lake and by other means. An improvement in the method of distribution is also urgently needed. Many of the bullocks carry water bags out of proportion to their weight, and as Mr. Chatterton has proved that water for irrigation can be lifted more cheaply by oil engines than by bullocks, it may be possible to raise water from the lake to the main road with economy and thus avoid the heaviest part of the bullock labour. Matheran has often been praised for the purity of its air, but this special merit is rapidly disappearing on the most frequented parts of the hill. Gangs of boys tear about on ponies filling the air with dust on most of the roads, and on Sunday mornings the nuisance is doubled by week enders. The roads cannot be watered, and the dust composed of iron oxide and rotting vegetation defiles the air, to a height of eight or ten feet, that visitors have travelled long distances to enjoy. The police force is powerless to interfere and as this nuisance has grown to an intolerable extent, the only remedy is to prohibit riding on the top of the hill, making an exception for the Superintendent. People, who are too lazy or too sick to walk, may move about in rickshaws or chairs.

Old habitues observe that very few Europeans are found walking in the early morning. They seem to reserve themselves for afternoon and evening amusements; they may also note regarding the gentlemen and sahib visitors, that the latter always bring their dress clothes although they sometimes forget their dress manners. The inevitable increase in the population of Matheran will, under good management, have no adverse influence on its value as a health resort, and will prove a positive attraction to people of gregarious habits. It will as certainly drive away others who like to escape as completely as possible from the associations of a big city. For these the neighbouring Prabul awaits, a miniature of Matheran, with the added attraction of far finer views on the western side, having an open vista to Bombay, whose beauty in the morning sun gains much by the enchantment of distance. Prabul lacks a road of approach which has been estimated to cost Rs. 45,000, but it possesses two small tanks and a wealth of building stone in the fortifications of Raghogi Baagria, a famous thief of the early half of last century, whose career ended most appropriately on a gallows on Cross Island, Bombay, under sentence of Mr. Malet the pioneer of Matheran. The road aforesaid, and a dam to impound water, construcied with material from the fortifications, will start Prabul on a new career which might appropriately work under the direction of Matheran.

FIRE AT KAMATIPURA.

YESTERDAY morning, at three o'clock, a fire broke out in a wooden structure situated in 6th Lane, Kamatipura, and resulted in causing damage to the extent of Rs. 3,000. The structure belonged to a Parsee, named Manekji Pestonji, and was rented by one Manekji Shapurji, who kept a toddy shop there. The Byculla, Babula Tank and Gowalia Tank fire-engines arrived on the scene, but their services were not requisitioned. The fire was put out at about 4 a.m. The cause of the fire has not been definitely ascertained, but is supposed to be due to the careless use of a fire-place.

IT is understood that Colonel Marlow becomes permanent as Military Accountant General, *vice* Colonel Ramsden retired.

MR. Noel Paton, Director, Commercial Intelligence, is likely to proceed to America on special duty to enquire into the grain elevator system, for its introduction into India.

THE Honorary Secretary, European General (St. George's) Hospital Endowment Fund, begs to acknowledge the receipt of Rs. 1,500 from Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, formerly of Bombay, towards the improvement of the Khandalla Convalescent Home.

A HOLIDAY ON THE KHANDALLA GHAUTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THERE is one thing to be said about Bombay: it is a place easy to get away from when there is any kind of sport or amusement on the tapis.

We sang a song of joy when we were safely installed in the train for Lonavla and had said goodbye to office desks for ten whole days. We had got into our shikar kit, had our chota-hazri at the station, and were well off along the road on ponies before the sun was up.

Our party was a various one: Williams or the Fusser, intent on botany, Evan the naturalist, J. B. the best of sportsmen, and your humble servant who is dubbed the Ranger from love of going still a little further. If the trip held no other joy for W. he says he was rewarded by coming across a nullah where there were a lot of new lilies in flower, a mere trickle of water out of the rock kept the crevice damp where they grew; a dried up bit of orchid, from which he predicts future loveliness, and a plant of Whigtania to send home to Kew. Evan had interests day and night, he is up until all hours watching the owls catching bats, etc.; he found the home of one species in the hollow of an old tree and another, which fed chiefly on mice, roosted in an old wall of a pagoda. Or in the cause of science he shoots a flying fox to see what it has been killing and eating. All he bargained for from the sporting community, viz., J. B. and myself, was that he might tie up a goat one night and sit over it so that he might watch a panther if it came. Of course the panther did come and kill under Evan's tree, on the night of the full moon; he had no rifle with him, not that, that was any odds, as he does not know one end of a musket from another.

The sportsman was a wonder, he made all the 'bunderbust' and there was not a hitch. Our ponies carried us out along the road to, and over Sakarpathar to the great wood of Devgad, where our tents were pitched in a clearing near some mango trees with good water close by, not too far from the village as we were dependant on the Patel for milk, chicken and eggs.

The first afternoon we held a long consultation with the old shikari, and he went off collecting beaters. The next morning J. B. and I started off for a distant nullah, the beat giving us time to get to our posts. The result of the drive was a panther, which fell to the "sportsman's" true aim. A tigress broke away, she was out of shot but it was cheering to know she was there. It was unfortunate, however, that we had disturbed her, as she got very wary; she killed next day only a few miles off but would not come near again to feed as long as we stayed in our machans, but remained growling on the hill close by. She returned to her kill in the early morning, had a big feed, and after that must have gone off to some fastness in the hill as we never saw anything more of her. Perhaps she was frightened from the district by some people from Bombay who were out shooting hill pig. The villagers are very glad to have the pig destroyed as they have become very plentiful. They say that owing to having been almost cleared away in the district the pig do a lot of harm, coming down from the hills and rooting up the crops. They are huge beasts; a sounder of them came along a path I was standing in and I had to fall into a thorn bush to get out of their way.

One morning after an unsuccessful beat for a panther we were resting under a tree, having breakfast; news was brought of a tiger, which had killed near a distant village, so we started off in pursuit. It was terribly hot going up and over a ghaut and away along a valley to our destination. Not considering myself a good shot I wanted the sportsman to have the best place, but as luck would have it, the tiger came my way. I had a grand view of him as he came trotting along the mountain path. The long and the short is I had my shot and missed, and the royal beauty bounded up the pass and was lost to sight.

We joined another party and went off, travelling as light as we could to a very distant range of hills where we had a drive for bear; one fell to the various shots of some of us, and it took a good deal of lead to lay her low. As she finally succumbed we were astonished to see three youngsters drop off her back; she had come up the hill at a trot carrying them all with their claws stuck in her long hair. She had a fine thick coat in spite of all the calls the youngsters made on her. They were regular little beggars to fight. The coolies secured one by twisting their pugrees round and round it.

When we got back to the tents we found G and W full of enthusiasm over their various treasures and we were shown all sorts of weird beasties in bottles, and seeds and plants which had escaped our unobservant eye. We found our time was very short at the last, so we had to make a great rush to Khandalla station and so back to work again after a real good time and most enjoyable holiday.

SCHOOLGIRL AND QUEEN.

Portugal's Royal Widow Touched by English Child's Sympathy.

Deeply moved by the assassination of King Carlo's and the Crown Prince of Portugal, Emily Cassidy, an eleven-year-old Southwark schoolgirl, sent the following native little message to Queen Amelie:—

Dear Queen Amelie,—I am very sorry to hear of the murder of the King and Crown Prince. I hope you will accept the sympathy of a little English girl.

A few days ago a reply was received addressed to "Mademoiselle Cassidy," and written on the card of the Comte de Figueria, Comptroller of the Royal Household, in the following terms—

Her Majesty the Queen, my august Sovereign, being much touched by the kind letter of sympathy, has asked me to thank you, and to tell you how much your good words have comforted her in her terrible trouble.

Emily Cassidy, the heroine of this pretty incident, is a bright scholar attending the St. George's Schools off the London-road, and according to her mother very fond of reading. She wrote to Queen Amelie entirely on her own initiative, and has been exceedingly delighted by the Royal acknowledgement.

THE Paris correspondent of the "Express" relates this story, told him by M. Tristan Bernard, the author of "Toddles": "I met a friend of mine," said M. Bernard, "who had bought up a stock of cast-off clothing, and was burdened with forty-nine overcoats, of which he could not dispose. 'I have priced them down 50 per cent.,' he told me, 'and nobody will take them.' 'I'll tell you what to do,' said M. Bernard. 'Here is a list of seven Jewish gentlemen in Marseilles, Lyons, and elsewhere. Send each of them seven of your overcoats, and send each one an invoice for six only. They will be pretty sure to keep them.' A few days afterwards I met my friend again. He was very rude to me. Each one of the seven Jewish gentlemen had kept one over-coat and returned him the six mentioned in the invoice."

HOUSING THE POOR.

The Parsi Building Society.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Davar formally declared open a block of buildings near Tardeo, erected by the Zoroastrian Building Society for providing cheap quarters to the Parsees.

Dr. Jehangir C. Daji, after reading a report of the work done by the Society, requested Mr. Davar to declare open the new block of buildings which was constructed by the Society. Mr. Davar formally opened the door with a silver key and returning to the shamiana addressed the meeting.

MR. JUSTICE DAVAR'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Davar in addressing the assembly said:—

Permit to express my appreciation of the compliment the Board of Directors of the Zoroastrian Buiding Society have paid me by inviting me to be present at this evening's gathering. It has given me an opportunity to be present and to assist at a function that has my whole-hearted sympathy.

REPORT AND SOCIETY'S WORK.

We have all heard with great interest the report just read to us by the Honorary Secretary of the Society. You will have noticed that there is an under-current of disappointment and despondency in that report. I see no reason whatever to justify this feeling. It seems to me, considering the very short time the Society has existed and worked, that there is much cause for congratulation. I think, and I hope you will agree with me, that the good work done by the Directors and the tangible result which we see to-day of what they have accomplished reflects the very highest credit on their work and speaks eloquently of their zeal and devotion to the cause they have undertaken, voluntarily and unselfishly, and not a little of the credit for the result is due to their indefatigable Secretary Dr. Daji.

The Board of Directors consists of earnest, willing workers and they have as their chairman the titular and elected head of the community, and the co-operation of a man of Sir Jamsetji's position and popularity is a sufficient guarantee that the movement inaugurated by the Society is bound to end in complete and unqualified success.

Within the short time the Society has existed it has justified its existence by placing two substantial buildings before us. The Society has also succeeded in securing nearly a lakh of rupees in voluntary donations. What more tangible evidence—what more convincing proof can the Directors hold forth before the public to demonstrate that they are working earnestly towards accomplishing an object which the Parsi public are beginning to realise as the crying want of the community?

All around I see signs of great encouragement and hopefulness, and I do not think I will be a false prophet if I say that at no very distant date we will meet again on this very spot, when we shall see every available square yard of this magnificent property of 12,000 odd square yards built over by residences for the deserving poor of our community and filled by a contented and grateful tenantry.

We cannot sufficiently extol the wisdom of the Directors in acquiring the property. It has the advantage of being situated within easy access of all the important business centres of the town. It is within a stone's throw of a Railway Station with frequent service to all parts of the town, and very soon the tram will be running almost at its doors. It must be remembered that the buildings that are erected are for the very poor of the community, and all the utility and value of such buildings would be entirely lost if they were not centrally situated. What would be the good of giving a poor Parsi house accommodation at cheap rent if it is accompanied by the expense and inconvenience of a long journey for himself to go to his work and for his children to go to school? What would be gained by cheap rent would be wholly lost by the extra travelling expenses and loss of time. A poor man after his day's hard work wants to reach his home as soon as he can, to rest and recuperate, and cheap rent would be poor recompense for a long journey home.

To those who are interested in the welfare of the poor of our community I would say do not despair. The Parsi community may be slow to recognise the wants of the poor, but when once it recognises and realises that want, it is very quick to respond.

Time was not so very long ago either when the rich and the great men of the community considered their poorer brethren as their children whom they were bound to cherish and protect, and charity was to them a duty. It is to that feeling that we owe the munificent charities, the great founder of which is still living in the memory of every Parsi and whose honoured name is borne by the chairman of your Society. And it is not many years since the community lost the great head of the Petit family, whose charities have made his name one that is always remembered with reverence by his community. Though these and other great men are dead, do not despair that there are not others amongst us now, and will be in the future, equally desirous of ameliorating the wants of the poor. One notable instance of princely charity we lately had in the munificent gift of over six lakhs ungrudgingly given by Mr. Bomanji Petit to found a hospital exclusively for the Parsis. It is a matter of congratulation to the Society that his resourceful and energetic son is on the Board of the Directorate of the Society. Such men as Mr. Bomonji Petit, fortunately for the community, exist, and, God willing, more such men will come into existence.

I take the most optimistic view of the future of the Society because the Society is not working to satisfy a sentimental want or striving to gain institutions to gratify the vanity of the community. Research Institutes, Central Colleges, University Endowments, Chemical Laboratories are no doubt excellent charities, but I confess I feel a pang of poignant regret when I see Parsi money drifting in those directions. This may be a selfish, narrow-minded or short sighted view to take, and I know I would incur the displeasure of many good Parsis by giving expression to it; but I feel that as long as there is poverty and indigence in the community and its consequent and attendant miseries, the first duty of a Parsi is to spend all he can spare to relieve that misery. And is the misery not real? Only a fortnight ago I witnessed the heart-rending spectacle of two funeral biers coming out of one house at Dhobi Talao where a poor Parsi family of eight were occupying two small rooms and two of the eight died, the doctors said, because of the unhealthy condition of that residence. What more convincing proof can you have of the want of healthy residences, however small, when, with an available, accommodation for 24 families, the Society has received over 250 applications. The trend of true charity lies, according to my views, in providing for the poor and the helpless of our own community first, before turning our attention to other objects, and in this direction our Hindu brethren set us a most valuable example.

It was stated to me not long ago that the Parsis had no beggars and the community was proud of that fact. Is it true that we have no beggars? And if we have no street beggars does it in any way prove that we have not amongst us many hundreds who suffer in silence and go hungry rather than beg?

I have also heard it said that charity to the poor leads to idleness and vice. Believe me, those that say this are merely inventing excuses to excuse

payment. I do not believe there are amongst us men who would prefer to live on charity if they can get work to do. A few black sheep there must be in all communities all the world over, but I am proud to think that our community is singularly free from such men.

The Parsis of Bombay are singularly fortunate in owning powerful daily and weekly newspapers, entirely owned and managed by Parsis. They can exert a most potent influence in directing Parsi charities in the right direction. The flow of charities is still very large, and even in poor families there are charitable donations made on the occasion of deaths in the families. What is required is proper guidance. If the charitable donors knew what were the real merits of the community, they would cease to swell funds that do not need further contributions, and give where their money would be used for truly charitable purposes. Who can give this guidance better than our newspapers? Who amongst the Parsis is more intimately acquainted with the poverty and its concomitant misery amongst the Parsis than our friend the truculent editor of the "Jam-i-Jamshed?"

I am afraid some of the sentiments I have uttered to-day will provoke considerable adverse comment. My shoulders are broad enough to bear, and I am glad to have had an opportunity of unburdening my mind. Whatever I have said is the outcome, I assure you, of honest conviction after much anxious thought.

From the bottom of my heart I wish your Society success in its undertaking. That success, believe me, is assured. To those who are working in the cause of their poorer brethern, I say your reward consists in the consciousness of duty well done and work honestly performed. The gratitude of suffering humanity and the alleviation of those sufferings count heavily when, after the brief stewardship of this world, the good and bad deeds are finally weighed in the scale hereafter.

Before I sit down, permit me to make an announcement which I am authorised to make. I trust it will be as gratifying to you to hear it as it is to me to make it.

To commemorate the pious memory of the good mother who unostentatiously and quietly did many good deeds in her lifetime, Mr. Nowroji Manockji Wadia has given a donation of 20,000 towards the building of a block to be called Bai Motlibai building, for the residence of poor Parsis, and, as far as possible, the Directors promise to utilize that block for the residence of poor and helpless Parsi widows. I was in hopes of getting far larger sums. That hope is not abandoned. It is merely deferred.

I thank you again for asking me to be with you this evening. For work such as this my services are always at your disposal.

On the motion of Mr. K. R. Cama, seconded by Dr. Dinsha B. Master, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Justice Davar, and the proceedings terminated.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW BOMBAY.

The Milk Supply.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is unnecessary in these days, I imagine, to dwell upon the enormous importance of pure milk. The bills of mortality the world over prove that impure milk is the chief cause of nearly all the ills that flesh is heir to. Especially is it productive of infant mortality and infantile diseases not resulting in death. Deducting 2,193 stillborn infants, the appalling number of 12,754 infants' deaths is recorded in the Health Officer's latest report. At least fifty per cent of this mortality was due to impure milk in the first instance! The Corporation employs three Veterinary Surgeons to inspect milch cattle stables but it is nowhere recorded that these officers test the milk supplied to the public daily and at every milking. Dr. Hewlett used to do this so far as the means at his disposal permitted. Why is it not done by our rich Corporation?

There is not a petty commune on the Continent in which the milk drawn from the cows morning and evening is not rigidly tested. Portugal—the most backward of all nations—is far in advance of all nations in this respect. At Funchal (Madeira) severe penalties are inflicted on the dealers (who are all licensed) for dirty cans and pails, for dirty ponds, for adulteration. Most of the milkers wear gloves. Every pail of milk is tested on the spot and poured into large cans which are sealed by the Inspectors. Woe betide a milkman who vends impure milk! A heavy fine is imposed for the first offence; for the second, the man gets one month's hard labour, his license is revoked, his utensils destroyed, and the wretched man is ruined lock, stock, and barrel—with the result that Funchal milk is even purer than that in Switzerland. And Funchal is a poor Municipality! In other parts of Portugal the cows are brought to one's door and milked into one's own vessels. This is as it should be. The inspection of milch cattle is even more rigid. Why cannot Bombay be similarly protected?

As I have already written, all milch cattle should be kept in Salsette in well built stables, walled in, under strict supervision, between Bandora and Ghatkopur. No city in the world possesses such facilities for the conveyance of the City's milk by two railways to every part. There should be a limited number of dairies where the precious liquid may be sold, by retail or wholesale. These should be licensed and the licenses should contain penal clauses as in Portugal. Retail vendors should also be similarly licensed and strictly supervised. Then, and not till then will the citizens be supplied with pure milk, and infant mortality decrease, and enteric, typhoid, measles, scarlet fever, and small-pox no longer figure high in the City's bills of mortality.

EPILOGUE.

The Corporation—indeed all the Municipal authorities—may resent my outspoken strictures. It is my intention that they should. I cannot and I will not take back one word—for my gorge rises, as the gorges of all thinking reasonable men must rise, at the culpable apathy and neglect of the first principles of Sanitary Laws that have characterised the Corporation almost from its birth. Do not let them deceive themselves! Oh! gentlemen of the Press—English and Native—I appeal to you to support my views, as you are so well supporting Captain Kirton and Colonel Collie. I confidently predict that unless the Corporation promptly turns over a new leaf, it will be suspended from office and a Dictator appointed to whom Baron Haussmann was a mild autocrat. Lord Morley will not tolerate much more evasion of duty by responsible authority.—Yours, &c.,

ARTHUR CRAWFORD.

Matheran.

A cat belonging to a man at Bristol having bitten a child, its owner decided to have it destroyed. A chemist syringed prussic acid down the dog's throat, but (the "Mail" says) without the desired result, so a second, and stronger, dose was administered. The animal, however, again suffered no ill effects. The next day it was given a piece of meat containing enough strychnine to kill a dozen dogs, but the poison again proved futile. The dog was then chained up, and is still alive.

CONCERNING SHOPS AND THE MAN BEHIND THE COUNTER.

THE man behind the counter, contrary to general belief, is a human being, with capacities for high thinking and the domestic affections. But too much of the counter doesn't help these matters, and there is a growing demand for easier shop hours. The demand found voice in the Parliament of the nation when Sir Charles Dilke moved the second reading of the Shops Bill.

LORD SALISBURY'S INTEREST IN THE BILL.

"The objections of the Ricardo school to stringent labour legislation on the ground of prejudice to import and export trade were not raised by this Bill," said Sir Charles, "and as to those raised on the ground of interference with individual personal liberty, the Act of 1904 had already introduced the principal of the restriction of the hours of grown persons in shops into the English law. The late Lord Salisbury took a more active part in a House of Lords Committee on this Bill than he was ever known to take in the proceedings of any other Committee. He examined all the witnesses and became curiously friendly to the principle of this measure as compared with that of the more optional Bill of Lord Avebury."

"The limited Act of 1904 was allowed by the promoters of the present Bill to pass without opposition latterly, because it was thought that the failure to obtain in that measure a general shortening of hours would help their cause, and also because the experience gained under the Act would be useful in guiding Parliament in further legislation. The Bill passed the House of Commons, and last year it was unanimously agreed that it had been a failure. Therefore, they came straight to the point, What was the remedy for the admitted evils of long hours? The Home Secretary said Glasgow had been an exception to the general failure, and upon this point he had gathered the opinions of impartial, unprejudiced men. In a general return which was before the House it would be found that among 117 burghs on the roll of the Convention of Royal Burghs there were orders under the Shop Hours Act in fifteen, and these mostly related to one class of shops. In reply to a circular, ten Scottish burghs expressed satisfaction and others expressed desire for more drastic legislation. In Glasgow a difficulty arose from the large number of composite shops, so that a poll by a trades became very complicated, and this it was desirable to avoid.

OBJECTION OF SMALL SHOPKEEPERS.

"There was objection in advance from small shopkeepers in the suburbs, but the hardship in practice had not been considerable. The opposition of small traders was on the ground that their business was in the evening, and that they did not employ assistant. These were minor and committee points. Recently in Glasgow there had been a strike upon hours, and allegations were made that in grocers' shop the usual number of hours of employment was seventy-nine, and that they ran up to 100 per week in busy times. Inquiring how it was that such hours could exist with an order under the Act of 1904 in force, he was informed that the order in Glasgow had caused a redistribution, but not a reduction of hours, because there was no clause limiting the hours of assistants, and after the shops were shut the assistants were employed in making up letter orders and in preparing goods for the next day's sales. This showed the necessity for a clause restricting the hours of shop assistants.

"The resolution of the House last year stated that, in the opinion of the House, more drastic legislation was required, and the Glasgow order had also shown the inefficiency of the present law. In this Bill the promoters had avoided an attempt to make an order trade by trade—one of the weakest points in the present law. There was a good deal of difference of opinion among those concerned on the hours clause of the Bill; but he was prepared to say that all the opponents of the Bill who had shown their hands by resolutions were favourable to its general principle, and their objections were really committee objections. At the annual conference of the National Chamber of Trade last year the incoming president discussing the Bill, said: 'The Shops Bill, like the Shop Hours Act, was to be condemned because the powers were to be enforced and controlled by the local authority instead of by Parliament.' That was only partly true of the present Bill, for the parts of it relating to a poll were not of the essence of the measure. This speaker went on to say: 'What was needed was a national Bill, nationally controlled and applicable to every retail shop in the kingdom—a national Bill as in New South Wales.'

"If they would accept the New South Wales Bill the promoters of this Bill would be ready to close with that offer. It was not quite true that the New South Wales law was absolutely national, for the local authorities had the same power as this Bill proposed of settling which should be the short day and taking a poll on a memorial presented by one-third of the shopkeepers in a municipality. The hours clause was a sixty-hours clause, with a concurrent provision that assistants should not be employed more than half an hour after closing in any one day.

UNIVERSAL VOLUNTARY CLOSING.

"The Leeds Chamber of Trade had also passed a resolution against the Bill. The resolution was, however, in favour of universal voluntary closing, but there was a failure to come to an agreement as to hours. Both these resolutions, he contended, admitted that fresh legislation was necessary. Then the Hackney Traders' Association resolved that this was a 'nefarious Bill,' but the president, who moved the resolution, while stating that the provisions of the Bill were far too drastic, declared that he personally would like to see much earlier closing. The opinion of London, too, had been expressed in a resolution passed at a conference of the cities of London and Westminster and the metropolitan boroughs held in March at the St. Pancras Town Hall. The conveners proposed a resolution, and an amendment to it was carried, but both the resolution and the amendment, for one or other of which the representatives of every metropolitan borough voted, meant a second reading for the present Bill. The resolution proposed that all shops (with the usual exceptions) should be limited to seventy hours per week. The amendment moved declared that the Shop Hours Act was never likely to be of any practical use, and should be amended to embrace the area of the Metropolitan Police district, and made compulsory for all trades. That amendment was carried by a proportion of three to two. He claimed, therefore that the whole of the representation at that meeting was practically in favour of this Bill. Both the resolutions and the amendment were to that effect. In conclusion, he stated that it was impossible to accept the alternatives of either the first part of the Bill, providing for general shorter hours, or of a sixty-hours week for shop assistants. Amendments in detail might be made, but they must have both parts of the Bill."

JAMES CARNE, verger of the Church of St. Columbia and parish clerk of St. Columb Minor, Cornwall, has celebrated his 102nd birthday. Three generations of the Carne family have held the same office for 168 years. From 1843, when he succeeded his father, until eight years ago, Mr. Carne never missed a service, the death of his wife causing then a break in his record.

SOME WONDERS OF OZONE.

"The Smell of Electricity."

Everybody has a vague belief in the health-giving properties of ozone. The air of the country, of the seaside, and of high mountains, is said to be charged more or less with this peculiar gas, and to this charge the improved health of those who breathe it is said to be due. It is only within recent times, however, that our knowledge of this strange element has emerged from obscurity into clearer light, and the steps by which modern conclusions have been reached afford an admirable example of the solution of what seemed, a generation ago, to be a most baffling problem. The chemist and the meteorologist have both been at work, the former seeking to make the gas in the laboratory with a view to its industrial applications, and the latter investigating its presence in the atmosphere.

More than a hundred and twenty years ago, Van Marum, a Dutch electrician, noticed that when electric sparks were passed through a tube of oxygen—the discovery of oxygen being then only nine years old—a peculiar odour was evolved. The odour was like that of a lobster, and had a most remarkable effect on certain substances, such as mercury, tarnishing its lustre and entirely destroying its mobility and convexity of surface. The odour was described as the "smell of electricity," and for fifty years it had no other name. In 1840 the German chemist, Shonbein, investigated Van Marum's observations. He detected the same "smell of electricity" when water was decomposed by the electric current; he also found that when sticks of common phosphorous were partially immersed in water, the air of a large room could be filled with the odour. Shonbein was the first to recognise the gas as a distinct form of matter and declared that it had peculiar properties of its own which were quite different from those of oxygen, having the power of rusting metals, such as silver and mercury which oxygen will not rust at all under ordinary conditions. Its characteristic odour suggested the name which Shonbein gave the new gas. He called it "ozone," from the Greek word "ozo," "I smell."

THE ADDITIONAL ATOM.

For a long time after its discovery the exact chemical nature of ozone was a mystery. The chemist now tells us that ozone is simply oxygen in another form. It is a well-known fact that certain substances have the strange capability of existing in two totally different forms, which, in their chemical or physical relations, are quite distinct from each other. This phenomenon is called allotropy. Sulphur, for example, though a brittle crystal, can assume the form of a translucent thread, soft and pliable as indiarubber; and carbon, more familiar as a lump of coke or charcoal, may assume the form of the hardest and most brilliant diamond. Similarly ozone no matter how it may be produced, is but an altered or allotropic form of oxygen, the new arrangement of its chemical structure furnishing it with, new properties. A molecule of oxygen has two atoms, a molecule of ozone has three, and it is this extra atom which invests ozone with its special powers, and makes it so different from ordinary oxygen. For example, ozone has a strong odour, oxygen, has none; ozone is an energetic oxidising or rusting agent, oxygen is a feeble one; ozone is so powerful that it converts ammonia into nitric acid, oxygen has no effect on ammonia; ozone tarnishes silver, oxygen does not; ozone corrodes such unlikely substances as indiarubber and cork, oxygen does not corrode indiarubber or cork. And all this is done by the presence of an additional atome which Nature has endowed with a peculiar function. Ozone parts with its third atom on the slightest provocation, that is whenever it finds the work it can do. This atom spent, the gas becomes bankrupt; it reverts to ordinary oxygen, and is ozone no longer.

Bunsen predicted that when ozone could be made commercially there would be no end to its usefulness, and his prediction has been realised. Ozone is now made in large quantities, and at small cost, by the action of a discharge of electricity on ordinary air. The gas can be used in extracting gold from its ores; in making sulphuric acid; in refining mineral oils; in producing camphor, purifying sugar, and bleaching linen; in whitening gum, wax, and ivory; and in hardening wood for special purposes, such as the building of musical instruments. It is indeed, the wonder-worker among gases, applicable not only industrially, but also as a remedy for many ills, that flesh is heir to. A host of diseases, due to the invasion of a microbe, are said to yield to its germicidal properties.

VARYING IN QUANTITY.

Is there any ozone in the atmosphere? Yes, in a small and variable proportion, depending entirely, on locality. The small quantity, however, is of vast importance to health and welfare. Its presence is due to the free electricity of the air, and wherever found, its quantity is increased after a thunderstorm. Its main function is to purify, and this it does more effectively than any other known cleanser. In doing its work, as already said, it parts with that third atom which gives the gas its peculiar distinction. Hence the curious result that where there is much work for ozone to do—as in a crowded city and the close, inhabitted room—the air has no ozone at all. It gets used up by smoke and other impurities and it is rarely, if ever, present even in the largest and best ventilated apartments. In the open country, therefore, there is more ozone than in town or city, while the air that comes from the sea has even more than that of the country. From a record of observations made on a voyage round the United Kingdom some years ago, it appeared that the quantity of ozone at sea varied not only with locality, but also with the direction and velocity of wind. In the open sea it was most prevalent, while close to the shore, in some places, it was almost absent. Ozone was also detected in the ship's cabin both by day and night its intensity being much less than that found on deck. The air of the cabin, jammed for room, would probably account for the difference between the two places. It was also found that height had a great deal to do with its presence. There was more ozone on the top of Ben Nevis than on the sea-level of the same coasts at the same time.

THE BLUE OF THE SKY.

The ozone present in the atmosphere plays another most important part. It is said to be a contributor to the blue of the sky. For centuries it was believed that the ocean of air above us was a turbid medium due to the myriads of particles floating in it, through which we look into the darkness of space, the blue colour being caused by the floating particles reflecting the blue rays of the sun. This theory, in so far as it attempts to account for the colouration of the sky, was overthrown some years ago by two French chemists, Hautefauille and Chappuis, who declared that the blue could only be explained by the presence of atmospheric ozone. The French scientists founded their theory on the sure basis of experiment. Having liquified ozone, they found its colour to be indigo blue. The theory received a further confirmation from observations made at the Royal College of Science, Dublin. There it was found that ozone is fluorescent, that is to say, it has the property of absorbing certain rays of light which travel so fast that our eye cannot see them; it "degrades" them and emits them at a speed at which they are seen. The colour of the fluorescence of ozone is a beautiful steel blue. Here, then, is a tenable answer to the old question. Why is the sky blue? It is blue because the miles of air through which we look at it are charged with a blue gas which is always present in the upper regions. The answer seems to be verified ever by mother earth—by the blueness of objects seen on a clear day at a distance of thirty miles or more, and caused by the blue of ozone in the air.

A FAMOUS CENTENARIAN.

The Late Manuel Garcia's Reminiscences.

Few books of reminiscences are so charged with the life-blood of European capitals as Mr. M. Sterling Mackinlay's "Garcia the Centenarian and His Times." Not only as a musician, but as a man of science and as a citizen of the world the famous teacher of artists seems always to have been close to the centre of things. He was until the very end a living refutation, like Sophocles himself, of the usual charges against senility. "It was passing strange," writes Mr. Mackinlay, "as one saw him giving the lie in every point to Shakespeare's picture of extreme age to think that he might not only have 'seen Shelley plain,' but have been one of the students who modelled their collars and their scowls on those of Byron; that he had finished his education before Pasteur was born, and had come to man's estate before Lister saw the light; that he had made his name known on two continents while Scott and Goethe were still alive, and Darwin was at school, and that he had made the discovery that will make his name immortal while many of those whose names are now illustrious were yet unborn."

SKETCHES BY PUPILS.

Serenity, however, was not merely an acquired characteristic of old age. The master was all his life exceptionally patient, as this little anecdote of his pupil Jourdan illustrates: "One day, being upset and ruffled at some remarks made upon his singing by the maestro, Jourdan left the class in a temper, and did not return for the next lesson. Garcia, noticing his absence, went to his lodging, a small room on the fifth floor, and took the young student by the ear, saying, 'Come along, mechant garcon, come and have your lesson.'" Another famous pupil, Julius Stockhausen, gives this impression of his meeting with the master in Paris:

I first made the acquaintance of the maestro in 1848. The year had begun with much unrest, and on February 24th the Revolution broke out. Owing to the absence of the friend under whose roof I was residing at the time, I was obliged to enter the National Guard as a substitute. As such I presented myself before the maestro in full uniform. He received me very kindly, for a relation of mine, Frau Reiter, who had already been studying with him had spoken a few words of recommendation on my behalf.

What struck me most at the first meeting were the steadiness of his glance, the swiftness of his movement, and the rhythm of his tread. He was a man of middle age—forty-three years old—his manner alert, his voice, possessing a friendly ring.

With the Revolution of 1848 the career of Manuel Garcia in Paris came to an end, only to develop into new and amazing channels in London.

One wonders what his astonishingly gifted sister, Maria Malibran, might have accomplished if she too had been granted the only gift that was denied to her—that of old age. But from her earliest youth the diva's life consumed itself in a passion of energy: "Maria Malibran was a veritable tomboy when she was in the company of children, being up for all sorts of tricks, and rested by painting beautiful pictures; would dress as a man, and drive the coach from place to place, and when she arrived, brown with the sun and dust of Italy, would sometimes jump into the sea. Then she would go straight to the opera, and having sung 'Amina' 'Norma,' or 'The Maid of Artois,' as we shall perhaps never hear them sung again, return home to write or sing comic songs. At cock-crow she was out galloping her horse off its legs before a rehearsal in the morning, a concert in the afternoon, and the opera at night." It is no wonder that Lablache said of her: "Son esprit est trop fort pour son petit corps."

HIS GREAT INVENTION.

In England, as all the world knows, Garcia became famous in science as well as in music. He himself has related the story of how he came to invent the laryngoscope. "During all the years of study and investigation," he tells us, "of the problems of the voice-emission one wish was ever uppermost in my mind—'if only I could see the glottis.'" One day in the Palais Royal, during a visit to Paris in 1854, the idea of reflection came suddenly into his mind.

Then, like a flash, he seemed to see the two mirrors of the laryngoscope in their respective positions as though actually before his eyes. He went straight to Charriere, the surgical instrument maker, asked whether they happened to possess a small mirror with a long handle, and was at once supplied with a dentists' mirror, which had been one of the failures of the London Exhibition of 1851. He bought it for six francs.

Returning home, he placed against the uvula this little piece of glass, which he had heated with warm water and carefully dried. Then with a hand-mirror he flashed on to its surface a ray of sunlight. By good fortune he hit upon the proper angle at the very first attempt. There before his eyes appeared the glottis, wide open and so fully exposed that he could see a portion of the trachea. So dumb-founded was he that he sat down aghast for several minutes. On recovering from his amazement he gazed intently for some time at the changes which were presented to his vision while the various tones were being emitted. From what he witnessed it was easy to conclude that his theory, attributing to the glottis alone the power of engendering sound was confirmed, and thence it followed that the different positions taken by the larynx in the front of his throat had no action whatever in the formation of the sound. At last he tore himself away, and wrote a description of what he had seen.

On March 22nd, six months later, his paper, "Physiological Observations on the Human Voice" was submitted to the Royal Society of London.

MISS MARIE TEMPEST.

The great Spanish maestro did not, however, devote himself to science, but continued his career as a teacher which had already been so firmly established in Paris. In 1863 Miss Etherington, soon to be known to fame as Marie Tempest, became one of his pupils. Miss Marie Tempest, fresh from a convent school in France, was not unnaturally a little proud of her nineteen-inch waist, fittingly accentuated by a very tight-fitting dress.

Garcia raised his eyebrows when he saw his prospective pupil step forward from the group of girls who were waiting their turn to be heard. However, nothing was said until her song, an Italian "aria," had been brought to a close. Then came a pause, while Marie Tempest tremblingly awaited the verdict on her voice. At last the oracle spoke. "Thank you, Miss Etherington; will you please go home at once, take off that dress, rip off those stays, and let your waist out to at least twenty-five inches! When you have done so you may come back and sing to me, and I will tell you whether you have any voice."

The assembled girls tittered audibly, and the unfortunate victim slunk out of the room with flaming cheeks.

"He was quite right though," Miss Tempest concluded; "no one can sing when laced in as tightly as that. I went home, and—well I've never had a nineteen-inch waist since."

In another anecdote, however, Garcia is shown as a champion of his fascinating pupil.

HIS EXTRAORDINARY MEMORY.

It was at one of the Academy weekly concerts at which Miss Maria Tempest was to sing an air from "Ernani" with Orchestra: "The conductor waved his hand, and the aria was commenced. After a few bars Manual Garcia began to fidget in his seat, then to frown, and to beat time with his feet. At last the veteran could stand it no longer. He rose from his seat leap on to the platform—approaching his eightieth year he was—and seized the baton from the conductor's hand, exclaiming: 'Mon Dieu! you are ruining my pupil's song. I will conduct it myself.'" Not long after this Miss Tempest took part in a performance that included an act from "Carmen," and Alberto Randegger, who was present, came up afterwards and said to her, "Miss Etherington, you must undoubtedly go on the stage."

"After that," says Miss Tempest, "I seemed to be on the boards before I knew where I was." Senor Garcia continued to teach as a nonagenarian, and two months before his hundredth birthday he showed his astonishing memory by correcting a mistake, exclaiming: "No, no; it was in 1827 not in 1825!" Again, with detailed accuracy he told the story of how his sister Malibran came to make her debut in Paris. Almost to the very end he maintained his vivacity and his interest in life, keeping late hours, going to theatres, concerts, and dinners. He used to express his dislike for motor-omnibuses, then just appearing, and on their side 'bus conductors would point out "Mon Abri," his home, with the remark, "That's where the Centurion lives."

CHEMISTRY OF EGYPTIAN MUMMIES.

Valuable anatomical studies on mummified remains have been made at the Government School of Medicine at Cairo of recent years under the auspices of Professor Elliot Smith. In the course of these studies, W. A. Schmidt has investigated mummified material of different epochs from the chemical and biological point of view, experimenting on mummies 6,000 years old, dating back to a period before embalming as practised in later times was known in the Nile valley. W. D. Halliburton in a notice of this work in *Nature* says:—

It is remarkable that, in spite of this lapse of time, organic materials, which of all others are liable to decay, should still manifest in the test-tube their characteristic reactions. The presence of solid and volatile fatty acids, proteins, and cholesterin, with traces of intact fat, was demonstrable. The high percentage of fatty acids leads the author to the conclusion that they orginate, not wholly from fat, but mainly from the body proteins. The formation of adipocere in the muscles of corpses left in water or buried in damp soil was adduced by the French observers in their work at the morgue in Paris as evidence of the possible conversion of protein into fatty material. At the present time, however, the doctrine of the metabolic change of protein into fat is regarded with scepticism by most physiologists in spite of the large amount of fatty-acid radicals in the protein molecule. The mummy protein, although it retains the general characters of albuminous material, has lost those specific properties which enable us to distinguish that of human origin from that which is found in other parts of the animal kingdom. In other words, it no longer gives what is termed the "biological reaction." This is disappointing, although it was doubtless expected. Mr. Schmidt also found that he could no longer detect hemoglobin, and the substance regarded as blood by previous observers was doubtless composed of coloured gum and resin employed in embalming. In reference to the process of embalming itself he was unable to find any soda, the so-called natrium bath really consisted of a solution of common salt. The old Egyptians simply pickled their corpses in brine, and the various balsams used were mere accessories which could have exerted no real influence on the process of mummification. The real agent at work here was undoubtedly the extraordinarily dry climate of Egypt, and it is this also which has acted as a preservative of the organic material which can still be identified. The research reminds me of a small piece of work which was carried out by Dr. Otto Rosenheim. . . a few years ago. Small pieces of the carapace of a fossil Eurypterid were placed at his disposal by Sir E. Hay Lankester and Mr. Bather, of the Natural History Museum, and he was able to demonstrate in them the presence of chitin, their organic substratum. In this case one was dealing with prehistoric material compared with which an Egyptian mummy is quite recent. This kind of work appeals to the imagination, and one can only hope that if it is continued still further light and interest will be thrown on the records of past ages.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 26th May 1908.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	26	12	25 p. m.	2	5
Suez	26	2	20 p. m.	0	39

NOTICES.

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on Landline system are temporarily closed for International Traffic (21-1-09).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (23-5-08.)

Bhamo route to China interrupted between Tali and Leah'ung (26-5-08).

DR. D. J. GAIR JOHNSTON was appointed assistant medical officer of health for Ipswich recently. On his return home after seeing the authorities he found awaiting him offers of two appointments at £250, in place of the £150 he had agreed to accept at Ipswich. He thereupon wrote to the committee stating he had rather a bad half-hour thinking what he should do, but he resolved to adhere to his engagement. The committee will, in consequence, at the end of six months, propose an increase of £50 in his salary. An almost similar incident attended the appointment of Dr. J. T. C. Nash, of Southend, as county medical officer for Norfolk. Almost as soon as he had been appointed he was selected for interview for a similar position in Kent, under the county council, with a much higher salary (£800), and expenses, but Dr. Nash withdrew his name before an appointment could be made.

THE ETHER OF SPACE.

Some of its Evidences.

A remarkable Friday evening discourse at the Royal Institution by Sir Oliver Lodge is published in the "Contemporary Review." The distinguished physicist points out that some philosophers have reason to suppose that mind can act directly on mind without intervening mechanism, and sometimes that has been spoken of as genuine action at a distance; but in the first place, no proper conception or physical model can be made of such a process, nor is it clear that space and distance have any particular meaning in the region of psychology. He proceeds: The links between mind and mind may be something quite other than physical proximity, and in denying action at a distance across empty space I am not denying telepathy or other activities of a non-physical kind; for although brain disturbance is certainly physical and is an essential concomitant of mental action, whether of the sending or receiving variety, yet we know from the case of heat that a material movement can be excited in one place at the expense of corresponding movement in another, without any similar kind of transmission or material connexion between the two places: the thing that travels across vacuum is not heat.

In all cases where physical motion is involved, however, I would have a medium sought for; it may not be matter, but it must be something; there must be a connecting link of some kind, or the transference cannot occur. There can be no attraction across really empty space. And even when a material link exists, so that the connexion is obvious, the explanation is not complete; for when the mechanism of attraction is understood, it will be found that a body really only moves because it is pushed by something from behind. The essential force in nature is the "via a tergo." So when we have found the "traces" or discovered

THE CONNECTING THREAD,

we still run up against the word cohesion," and ought to be exercised in our minds as to its ultimate meaning. Why the particles of a rod should follow, when one end is pulled, is a matter requiring explanation; and the only explanation that can be given involves, in some form or other, a continuous medium connecting the discrete and separated particles or atoms of matter.

Matter can only be moved. Contact does not exist between the atoms of matter as we know them it is doubtful if a piece of matter ever touches another piece, any more than a comet touches the sun when it appears to rebound from it; but the atoms are connected, as the planets, the comets, and the sun are connected by a continuous "plenum," without break or discontinuity of any kind. Matter acts on matter solely through the ether. But whether matter is a thing utterly distinct and separate from the ether, or whether it is a specifically modified portion of it—modified in such a way as to be susceptible of locomotion, and yet continuous with all the rest of the ether—which can be said to extend everywhere far beyond the bounds of the modified and tangible portion called matter—are questions demanding, and I may say in process of receiving, answers. Every such answer involves some view of the universal, and possibly infinite, uniform omnipresent connecting medium, the ether of space.

Let us now recall the chief lines of evidence on which the existence of such a medium is believed in, and our knowledge of it is based. First of all, Newton recognised the need of a medium for explaining gravitation. In his "Optical Queries" he shows that if the pressure of this medium is less in the neighbourhood of material bodies than at great distances from them, those bodies will be driven towards each other; and that if the

DIMINUTION OF PRESSURE

is inversely at the distance from the dense body, the law will be that of gravitation. All that is required, therefore, to explain gravity is a diminution of pressure, or increase of tension, caused by the formation of a matter unit.

The tension required per unit of matter is almost indicrously small, and yet in the aggregate, near such a body as a planet, it becomes enormous.

The force with which the moon is held in its orbit would be great enough to tear asunder a steel road four hundred miles thick, with a tenacity of 30 tons per square inch; so that if the moon and earth were connected by steel instead of by gravity, a forest of pillars would be necessary to whirl the system once a month round their common centre of gravity. Such a force necessarily implies enormous tension or pressure in the medium. Maxwell calculates that the gravitational stress near the earth, which we must suppose to exist in the invisible medium, is 3,000 times greater than what the strongest steel could stand; and near the sun it should be 2,500 times as great as that.

The oldest valid and conclusive requisition of an etherial medium depends on the wave theory of light, one of the founders of which was Dr. Thomas Young, at the beginning of last century. No ordinary matter is capable of transmitting the undulations or tremors that we call light. The speed at which they go, the kind of undulation, and the facility with which they go through vacuum, forbid this. So clearly and universally has it been perceived that waves must be waves of something—something distinct from ordinary matter—that Lord Salisbury, in his presidential address to the British Association at Oxford, criticised the ether as little more than a nominative case to the verb to undulate. It is truly that, though it is also truly more than that.

I pass then to another function, the electric and magnetic phenomena displayed by the ether; and on this I will only permit myself a very short quotation from the writings of Faraday whose whole life may be said to have been directed towards a better understanding of these

ETHEREOUS PHENOMENA.

He is indeed, the discoverer of the electric and magnetic properties of the ether of space. Faraday conjectured that the same medium which is concerned in the propagation of light might also be the agent in electro-magnetic phenomena. "For my own part," he says, "considering the relation of a vacuum to the magnetic force, and the general character of magnetic phenomena external to the magnet, I am much more inclined to the notion that in the transmission of the force there is such an action, external to the magnet, than that the effects are merely attraction and repulsion at a distance. Such an action may be a function of the ether; for it is not unlikely that, if there be an ether, it should have other uses than simply the conveyance of radiation." This conjecture has been amply strengthened by subsequent investigations.

One more function is now being discovered: the ether is being found to constitute matter—an immensely interesting topic, on which there are many active workers at the present time. Not till last year, however, did I realise what the density of the ether must really be, compared with that modification of it which appeals to our senses as matter, and which, for that reason, engrosses our attention. Is there any other function possessed by the ether, which, though not yet discovered, may lie within the bounds of possibility for future discovery? I believe there is, but it is too speculative to refer to, beyond saying that it has been urged as probable by the authors of "The Unseen Universe," and has been tentatively referred to by Clerk Maxwell.

I shall now attempt to illustrate some relation between

ETHER AND MATTER.

The question is often asked:—is ether material? That is largely a question of words and convenience. Undoubtedly the ether belongs to the material or physical universe; but it is not ordinary matter. I should prefer to say it is not "matter" at all. It may be the substance or substratum of material of which matter is composed, but it would be confusing and inconvenient not to be able to discriminate between matter on the one hand, and ether on the other. If you tie a knot on a bit of string, the knot is composed of string, but the string is not composed of knots. If you have a smoke or vortexring in the air, the vortex ring is made of air, but the atmosphere is not a vortex-ring; and it would be only confusing to say that it was. The essential distinction between matter and ether is that matter "moves," in the sense that it has the property of locomotion and can effect impact and bombardment; while ether is "strained," and has the property of exerting stress and recoil. All potential energy exists in the ether. It may vibrate and it may rotate but as regards locomotion it is stationary—the most stationary, body we know—absolutely stationary, so to speak; our standard of rest. All that we ourselves can effect, in the material universe, is to alter the motion and configuration of masses matter; we can move matter, by our muscles, and that is all we can do directly: everything else is indirect. This is worth thinking over by those who have not already realised the fact.

Lastly, we have the fundamental property of matter called inertia, which, if I had time, I would show could be explained electro-magnetically. On our present view, the intrinsic energy of constitution of the ether is incredibly and portentously great; every cubic millimetre of space possessing what, if it were matter, would be a mass of a thousand tons, and an energy equivalent to the output of a million horse-power station for 40 million years. The universe we are living in his extraordinary one; and our investigation of it has only just begun. We know that matter has a psychical significance, since it can constitute "brain," which links together physical and the psychical worlds. If anyone thinks that the ether, with all its massiveness and energy, has probably no psychical significance, I find myself unable to agree with him.

THE HISTORIAN AND THE MIKADO."

"The revival of the 'Mikado' in 1908, after having run 672 nights on its production in 1885, and enjoyed a prosperous career in 1888, 1895, and 1896, is likely to cause some trouble to the future historian of European drama," writes the "Times" dramatic critic. "He will be a German, of course, and by the time he has arrived at perhaps the tenth volume it will be the turn of 'Comic Opera: Nineteenth Century: England,' to be labelled, docketed, and given its final pigeon-hole in the Student's Dramatic Culture-History. It will cause some trouble.

CAUSE OF ITS POPULARITY.

"'To what,' we imagine him writing, 'are we to ascribe the unprecedented popularity which this opera has enjoyed at the hands of the British public? In the authors' other works it is easier to explain the success, because it is easier to define the tendency. "Iolanthe," for example, was the first stone thrown effectively in the democratic campaign against the House of Lords; "H.M.S. Pinafore" was a strong card in the hands of the Navy League; and who is unaware that "Trial by Jury," in spite of the brevity of its thesis, has hastened the reform of that most regrettable anomaly, the English divorce laws? We turn to "The Mikado," and what do we find? On the one hand, a state of appalling bribery and corruption on the part of State officials, a reckless disregard in both sexes of the most ordinary metrimonial precautions, and almost universal absence of self-control; on the other hand, the play undeniably shows a romantic appreciation of such natural beauties as waterfowl and spring flowers and uncommon feeling for character in the delineation of an intriguing executioner, an exiled Heir-Apparent, and the Heir-Apparent's august father—a humane and philanthropic despot, whose chief object is the reform of the penal code. In this heterogeneous mass of material it is impossible to discover a motive or to suggest and ultimate tendency—unless, indeed, we are driven back on the supposition that it is mystical in origin and is fraught with a significance which can only be appreciated when we are in possession of the key."

NECESSITY FOR BEING ENGLISH.

"He will be quite right. You must possess the key; and the key is a birth-certificate registered anywhere between Land's End and John-o'-Groats—preferably nearer Land's End. In short, you must be an Englishman; any sort of Englishman will do, but you must be English, and (a most vital point) you must remain an Englishman. Then you will understand 'The Mikado,' which is as thoroughly English in its appeal as it is in its origin."

LIEUTENANT'S SUICIDE.

Baronet's Son Breaks His Heart Over Leaving Navy.

Lieut. Montagu Lister Hulton, late lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and son of S

THE NEW ELECTRIC ORDNANCE.

Colonel Maude's Second Article.

In the current number of the "Contemporary Review" Colonel F. N. Maude returns to the subject of the remarkable weapon invented by Mr. Simpson. He writes :—

I was scarcely prepared for the interest which has been excited by my very cautious reference, in an article in this "Review," to Mr. Simpson's new Electric Ordnance, and the consequent possibility of the abolition of war, and I must confess that the tone and temper of many of the communications I have received lead me reluctantly to the conclusion that my hopes for the coming of the millennium were premature, and that many ages of bloodshed and strife will probably intervene before the spirit of contradiction, from which ultimately all wars arise, is sufficiently laid to afford prospect of a reign of settled peace. Yet I sympathise with my assailants, for I myself suffered under all their illusions as to the impossibility of a recoilless gun &c., until I saw the weapon with my own eyes and realised the extreme simplicity of the means by which the inventor has overcome these seemingly insuperable difficulties. This is hardly the place to enter into a prolonged mathematical explanation of the observed results, but I may say in passing that Mr. Simpson has not tampered with the Newtonian laws of motion, that the whole problem is well within the power of our existing mathematical methods of research and that a complete solution of it will be offered at the proper time and place.

The immediate and practical value of the new weapon lies far less in the possibilities of extreme velocities and ranges, revealed in my previous article, than in its extraordinary adaptability to all the circumstances of war, whether on sea or land, as they may arise. Unlike the ordinary high velocity gun of the present day, the trajectory of which can only be modified by alterations in the weight of the charge, not usually undertaken in the field, the control of the new weapon is so complete that it can deliver its projectiles at any required velocity from, say, 100 f. s. up to its extreme power which, as I have said, may reach 30,000 ; nor is it confined to the use of projectiles of fixed weight for each type of gun ; but it can throw shells of any weight most convenient for the purpose of the moment, and can be made so light in proportion to its power that it may be looked upon as capable of fulfilling in one single form all the functions of mountain artillery, howitzers, and field artillery, whilst the source of the power necessary for its use can be packed like an ordinary ammunition waggon and the power itself can be transmitted through field cables to any reasonable distances.

I have been asked what effect this weapon is likely to exercise upon the tactics of land warfare, and in view of the difficulties surrounding the provision of suitable batteries for the new Territorial Army, a short investigation of the question may be useful. Battles are no longer fought for the "honour of the arms," but with the strict utilitarian purpose of taking possession of certain ground necessary for the prosecution of ulterior strategical designs. In order to secure possession of a disputed position, it is not necessary to break down the resistence uniformly throughout its whole extent. It is enough to disturb the equilibrium at a single point for the defence to collapse, and it is the power of choosing this point in advance that constitutes

THE ABIDING ADVANTAGE

of the attack over the defence, which no change in armaments can ever eliminate. It is scarcely possible to conceive a position in front of which suitable sites for artillery masses, whether firing directly for indirectly, cannot be found in sufficient numbers ; and because guns can nowadays fire over each other, it is practicable to concentrate such an enormous number of projectiles on any required point that, even though they cannot destroy earthwork defences, they can pour in such a hail of destruction upon them that their defenders cannot see to aim, and unless they aim their fire is of even less account now than it used to be formerly. The new weapons only serve to intensify these advantages, for whereas it will be well nigh impossible for the defender to locate and silence any individual gun or battery, owing to the absence of any flash, the numbers of weapons the attack can turn upon the point selected for assault has become so great that there is no longer any necessity for extreme accuracy, either of laying or observation, as all the destruction necessary can be accomplished by taking an "area," not a "point," under fire and covering it with such a hail of bullets or other man-killing fragments that for the time the defenders are paralysed. This was the secret of the original French artillery attack by "rafales" or gusts of fire, which is now common to all armies ; but with the new weapons it will be possible to apply it over greater areas and with greater certainty.

NUMBERS VS. EFFICIENCY.

It will be evident from the above that numbers, not efficiency, are the first conditions for success in such encounters, for in proportion as the number of weapons whose fire can be directed on any given area increases, the value of individually accurate laying and observation decreases. It is no longer a case of hitting a "point" but of deluging an area ; and for this purpose a battery of the new weapons, furnished only with the compass bearing and range within a thousand yards or so, will be as useful at 20,000 yards as an existing battery at 5,000.

As a concrete case, marshal our Territorial Army, with its proposed 190 batteries, against one of equal numbers with only 33 batteries, on any conceivable field in England, and note the result. I do not claim to be the sole depository of Mr. Simpson's confidence in this matter, and it seems to me at least conceivable that this advent of the new weapon has not only been at the bottom of our land artillery programmes, but may also account for many seemingly inexplicable aberrations in our naval estimates.

To see the reality of the menace such long range bombardment contains, it is only necessary to take a one-inch map of the London district and flick a few panfulls of ink over it at haphazard ; then draw a circle with 10 yards radius in red ink round each blot and ask any of our fire insurance offices to estimate the destruction of property which would be involved if each 10-yard circlet represented the radius of destruction of a shell containing 500 lb. of some high explosive.

Mr. A. Balls, a clerk in the Harleston branch of Messrs. Barclay and Co.'s bank, was on his way to the branch at Stradbroke, when his horse bolted. Both shafts snapped off, and the trap was capsized into a stream, into which the horse also plunged. The water came up to his head, and Mr. Balls, who was immersed up to his armpits, first tried to save the horse from drowning by holding up its head. In this effort he would have probably succeeded if he could have cut the animal clear of its harness, but this he was unable to do. For nearly three-quarters on an hour he was in this position, waiting for help, and then the horse became exhausted and died. The clerk succeeded in saving his bankbooks and cash, and these he duly conveyed to Stradbroke.

ROUND THE WORLD IN NINETY DAYS.

Japanese on Globe Tour Arrive in London.

DELIGHTED WITH ENGLAND.

"Round the world in ninety days" is the motto printed on the programme of an interesting party of tourists who arrived in London the other day. The hustling sightseers are Japanese, and are spending ten days in this country.

The tour has been organised by the "Asahi Shimbun," one of the leading Japanese newspapers, which publishes editions at Tokio and Osaka, and as a daily circulation, seven days a week, of 300,000 copies.

The party left Yokohama on March 18, reached San Francisco on April 3, "did' America in less than three weeks, sailed from New York on April 23, and arrived at Liverpool on the White Star liner "Cedric" in the early hours of Saturday morning.

When their special train steamed into St. Pancras on Saturday afternoon at 2 p. m. a "Lloyd's" representative was waiting on the platform to offer a welcome in the name of British journalism. Mr. K. Sugimura, the editor of the Tukio "Asahi Shimbun," was one of the first to step from the train, and warmly acknowledged the compliment. He speaks English perfectly, and proved that the interview is a recognised feature of his native journalism by submitting cheerfully to the ordeal.

"We have had a most pleasant journey so far," he said, "and our arrival in London marks the fulfilment of our chief ambition. I was in England a year ago, but few other members of the party have been in your country.

"The tour has been organised by my newspaper, but every member of the party is paying his own expenses, which amount to about £200 each. All the arrangements are being carried out by your Cook's agency.

"There are fifty-three gentlemen and three ladies in our party. So far as possible, all branches of commerce are represented, and we include bankers, merchants, cotton brokers, brewers, journalists, manufacturers, members of the Tokio Prefectural Assembly (which corresponds to your London County Council), and students. There is little time for a close study of your commercial and educational systems, and, for the most part, we shall do ordinary sight-seeing. But we want to learn all we can, and personally I hope to gain many hints from London journalism."

OUR BEAUTIFUL GRASS.

The beautiful green of English grass land was especially noticed by the visitors.

At this point officials from Messrs. Cook called to the party to take their seats on the seven railway omnibuses that were waiting. After hasty greetings from Japanese residents in London and an attache from the Japanese Embassy, this was done. A picturesque note was struck by the native costume of one lady member of the party, but all the rest wore the orthodox European costume. Several of the party waved small Union Jacks as they drove off.

On the box seat of the front omnibus Mr. Sugimura took his place with Mr. Inouye, a cotton broker from Osaka, and "Lloyd's" representative.

The route lay through Bloomsbury to Trafalgar-square, and the visitors' admiration of Nelson's column showed that the great British admiral is one of the heroes of the trumphant naval Power of the East.

"London is the greatest and grandest city I have ever seen," Mr. Inouye told our representative, Mr. Sugimura kindly translating questions and answers. "This is my first sight of your capital, and I am much impressed by its orderliness—the traffic is so well managed, and the buildings seem so regular and well-planned after New York. It has always been my ambition to see London, for England is very popular in my country, and I am proud to be here."

St. Paul's Cathedral was visited on Monday, and while the hero worship that is inherent in every Japanese manifested itself at practically every step it naturally found its fullest vent befor the tomb of Lord Nelson, for as England is to the West as a see Power, so is Japan to the East. Many of the visitors inclined their heads not once or twice, but three times, and the admiral's name, curiously pronounced and accented, was repeated softly by every lip.

AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

On the drive back to St. Ermin's Hotel for lunch the building that attracted most notice was Messrs Thomas Cook and Son's head office in Ludgate-circus. The famous English firm, under whose auspices the tour is being made, is a household word in far Japan, and the visitors realised that they were in London, indeed, when they saw the spot from which the branches in Yokohama and other Oriental towns are controlled.

In the afternoon the whole party visited the Crystal Palace by invitation of the management, and laughed heartily over the headlong delights of the water-chute and the little mishaps on the "helter-skelter," and the excitement of a trip on Maxim's flying machine. The evening was devoted to theatre excursions, or resting and letter writing, according to tastes.

After visiting Millwall Docks on Tuesday the party went through the Blackwall Tunnel, and made a somewhat prolonged stay at Greenwich Hospital. Before Nelson's uniform in the Painted Hall they stood reverently, uncovered, made notes, and drew sketches of the relics of the hero. From Greenwich they went on to the South Metropolitan Gasworks, showing great interest en route in a funeral in the Old Kent-road. Every man doffed his hat reverently and the women bowed as the procession passed.

At the Gasworks our visitors saw the retort houses, condensing engines, and gas purifiers, and watched the making of gas stoves, afterwards being entertained by Sir George Livesey to tea.

The tourists spent some hours in the City on Wednesday. They admired the Mansion House, shuddered at the sight of the dock in the Guildhall, and showed great interest in the Royal Exchange. In the afternoon they saw "Romeo and Juliet" at the Lyceum, being delighted with what they thought was an idyllic love story, and then followed tea at the Gaiety Restaurant.

Windsor was visited on Thursday, the party going over the State apartments and St. George's Chapel, and paying particular attention to Queen Victoria's tomb. Afterwards they drove to Eton, and were shown over the school buildings.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain 80 Permanganate of Potash.

Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

BY THE WAY.

"SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN."

A very interesting account of the career of the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is given by Mr. T P. O'Connor in a little book, with the above title, just published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton. The main facts of that career are, of course, well known, but Mr. O'Connor is able to lighten up his narrative with several anecdotes which may be new to many. When Sir Henry was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland one of the most prominent of the Irish members was the late Edmund Dwyer Gray : Mr. Gray's attendance in the House of Commons was rather irregular, with the result that he did not know well-known collegues even by sight. One afternoon he formed one of a group of three men who were discussing the new Chief Secretary. "At all events," said Gray, "everybody seems agreed that he is a sufficiently dull man." One of the group of three was Campbell-Bannermen himself ! There was no body, however, adds Mr. O'Connor, who would more heartily laugh at such a joke at his own expense than Campbell-Bannerman; "he was certainly a good deal happier over it than poor Gray, who never told the story afterwards without visibly colouring in his vivid recollection of his confusion when he heard of his mistake."

HIS HUMOUR.

Of pawky humour "C.-B." Mr. O'Connor says, had an almost inexhaustible fund, and a fair specimen is given of the kind of thing he used to say : When he formed his Ministry he issued an order that all Ministers should surrender their directorships of public companies. There were some exceptions, and two of those were Mr. Hudson Kearley and Mr. Lough, both chairmen of prosperous provision and grocery companies in which tea was the chief article of consumption. When Campbell-Bannerman was pressed as to exceptions he replied that of course a Minister could not be expected to give up a family directorship or a directorship in a philanthropic institution. "Is the sale of tea a philanthropic business ?" asked the persistent Unionist questioner. "That" replied Campbell-Bannerman promptly "depends on the tea." No assembly of human beings in the world is so grateful for a little amusement as the House of Commons, and such an answer as that, says Mr. O'Connor makes a whole House of Commons kin.

AT HIS BEST.

Sir Henry and his wife will be much missed at Marienbad, at which delightful health resort they were regular visitors for twenty years : It was under the blue sky, and in the easy and unconstrained atmosphere of Marienbad, that Campbell-Bannerman was seen at his best. His good-humour, his equableness, his freedom from all prejudice, his quaint and cynical wit—all these things made him a favourite companion of everybody. He rarely took the cure, but he walked every morning with the other guests, and with the characteristic and universal glass of the Marienbad invalid. But the glass in his case contained, however, whey, or some other non-medicinal draught, and none of the severe waters which the other cure guests were taking. The arrival of Sir Henry and Lady Campbell-Bannerman was one of the chief events of the place at Marienbad, and was always regarded as marking an epoch of the season.

THE DEATH OF HIS WIFE.

"C.-B." as is well known, felt the death of his wife very keenly, and he never recovered from the blow. When spoken to once by Mr. O'Connor, he put his feelings in this pathetic phrase : "It used to be always 'we' ; now it is 'I'—which is very different." Another pathetic example of how "C.-B." was haunted by his loss is told on the authority of Mr. Thomas Shaw : Mr. Shaw, with Mr. Morley and a few other friends, had come to Belmont, the residence of "C.-B.," to be present at the funeral of Lady Campbell-Bannerman, and to sustain him in his dread hour of bereavement. Mr. Shaw was preparing to return to his own home in Edinburgh when "C.-B." said to him : "Thomas, is this a night to leave me alone ?" And Mr. Shaw stayed. But coming a few weeks later, when the spring had been allowed to relax a bit, Mr. Shaw found how the wound still bled. "C.-B." said that when he had anything special to tell or interest his wife, in reference to the news in the morning papers, he used to rush off to her room, and even still when he awoke in the morning he found himself starting out in the same way to speak to her.

HIS LAST DAYS.

Mr. O'Connor tells that after it was known that "C.-B." was striken to death he made a long and brave struggle, and for most of the time retained his wonderful brightness of spirit: He spent a part of the time in reading, choosing light books, and especially novels. And Mr. Vaughan Nash, his private secretary, applied to me at his request for a list of the books I would recommend. The only hints I got as to the books the dying man would like to have were that they should be distinctly non-educative and that they should not be too sad. When Mr. Asquith was called to the beside of the Prime Minister it was mentioned that the Archbishop had said that it must be a great satisfaction to "C.-B." that his name was associated with such a measure as the Licensing Bill. "But," said "C.-B." "it is your Bill, Asquith, after all, not mine." And then came a flash of the old wit. "All the same," said the incorrigible "C.-B.," "one must take what credit one can for these things." And then he gave one of his well-known smiles. But it was, says Mr. O'Connor, one of the smiles that provoke tears.

MUSIC AND CHESS.

As is well known, Sir Walter Parratt, M. V. O, the newly appointed Professor of Music in Oxford University, is an enthusiastic chess-player. On one occasion, at St. Michael's College, Tenbury, he undertook to play two men in consultation, and at the same time play on the pianoforte from memory pieces selected by those present from any of the classical writers for that instrument. He not only played brilliantly during the games—never once looking at the board—but conversed animatedly with several persons, who did their best to distract him. The game lasted an hour, and Sir Walter was the victor. His pianoforte selections while the game was in progress came from such giants as Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and Chopin, and he afterwards explained that for the greater part of the hour he had been intensely interested in the efforts of a fly to disentangle itself from a spider's web !

WHEN DECEMEER WEDS MAY.

When December mates with May one naturally expects the month of snow to be represented by the bridegroom and the month of blossoms by the bride. But that the roles are occasionally reversed was proved a few days ago, when a marriage, in which a lady of sixty-eight summers had made a husband of a young man of twenty-two, was dissolved in the Divorce Court. But the records of Cupid contain even more remarkable unions than this. As long ago as 1769 we read of "a woman of Rotherhithe, aged seventy, marrying a man of twenty-three" and of a widow of sixty-four leading to the altar a youth of eighteen, whose fickle heart she had wrested from her own daughter ; while at Hill Farm, in Berkshire, a blind woman of ninety was bride to her ploughboy, a youth of twenty.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

UNBECOMING COLOURS.

It is curious what a long way even the French woman is from realising how trying sand colour and khaki can be unless mated to a complexion which has either the soft pale cream of a mangolia blossom or the milk and roses of extreme youth. Only one "type" in a hundred can wear this colour with signal success, writes our Paris Lady Correspondent, and its triumphant becomingness in a few rare instances ensures it being eagerly adopted by numberless women of entirely different colouring. As a matter of fact where the austere and almost pre-Raphaelite gowns the skirts of which are as limp and clinging as though they had been soaked in spring showers—are adopted, khaki and "holland" colour are high in popular favour, the material used being a very soft make of shantung, which is almost as coarsely woven as sacking, but which has the quasi-woollen consistency of fine cashmere. Each feature of these gowns appears to have been cut on square of oblong lines, two flat limp panels decorating the skirt back and front, while a square bib on the corsage below an equally square yoke of tucked tulle illusion, produces much the same effect. Added to this there is a large square buckle at the waist, carried out in the same material as the gown, boned to the requisite stiffness and darned in black floss silk, while a wide black satin belt encircles the waist and affords, a sharp contrast, to the holland shade of the fabric Such a toilette gives a distinctly "up and down" appearance to a thin figure, but excessive slimness is undoubtedly the ideal of the French courturiere at the moment, and the sinuous angularities of the church window mediæval saints are very quaintly suggested by some of the toilettes worn by extremists in the courts of fashion.

RACE COATS IN BEIGE AND KHAKI FABRICS,

Beige and khaki are equally in evidence where the "manteaux de courses" are concerned, and an example which reigned triumphant at a recent race meeting and created a veritable furore of admiration was carried out in beige "toil de soie" of firm, close make, and was cut like a long Directoire coat, the top of the coat closing over the bust with large braided buttons, while from thence it was cut away from the front and sides, representing all back and scarcely any front. There was, however, a good deal of material in the garment, and although the effect was "frontless" it could nevertheless be drawn together by the wearer when seated in a carriage, a consideration which has had its undoubted value during the recent bitter weather. The front width of the coat was lined with black satin, the sleeves being cut in one piece with the shoulders, and having turned black cuffs of nattier blue while from either side of the collar in front there fell a black cord with tassels inlet with threads of blue, the buttons being covered with a cording of black and blue.

MOTORING AND THE COMPLEXION.

Most motorists, however much their infatuation may draw them out in all weathers, are as careful to-day of their skins as they were at one time callous, and the amount of liniments, "liquid powders," lotions, skin foods, and cold creams in which the "auto-enragee" of the day indulges, and which belong by rights to the days when a girl showed a readiness to faint at the least provocation, are quite out of keeping with the strong nerve and robust health which enable so many women to drive their own cars. Many motorists hold a brief for old-fashioned herb lotions, some of which boast a homely origin in the kitchen garden. So different, however, is the effect of the curious unguents which can be made of the "old-wife" vegetable preparations, that it is by no means the first trial which settles the point whether tomato or lettuce juice, crushed strawberries and raspberries, or the water of boiled cucumbers best softens the epidermis, and induces the much-desired "peach blossom" tint. One of the most curious treatments which suits some skins to perfection is that of bathing the face after returning home with very hot water, and, after drying the skin with a soft towel, lying down in the dark, several of the outer leaves of a fresh lettuce—dipped in hot water to which a few drops of Eau de Cologne have been added—being then laid over the face. The darkness cure, as a matter of fact, is the fetish of the modern woman who although she may believe implicitly in sunlight for her hair and her eyes, possesses an equal conviction that in order to own a pure white skin devoid of wrinkles the true secret is that of knowing how to retire for half an hour twice a day to her room, the open window of which is covered with a dark blind so as to exclude every ray of light. The strawberry cult, which has its staunch disciples in the ranks of blondes rather than brunettes, is far from representing a form of toilet nonconformity which appeals to many, the short season during which the fruit is really plentiful putting a veto on its widespread adoption. Strawberries are not, however, the almost prohibitive luxuries they used to be years ago, before specialists in greenhouse forcing lowered the prices of out-of-season fruit, and even at this time of the year hothouse strawberries—which are to be had for 1s. 3d. a basket or from 4s. a pound—are not, after all such a costly extravagance when the fact is considered that three or four berries go a long way towards making a face wash. Those who profess the strawberry faith believe in crushing the berries in a bowl and dipping the fingers in the pulp, rubbing this well into the pores of the skin, after which sponging with warm water softened with oatmeal is carefully attended to, followed by an application of glycerine diluted with rose water. A little face powder finally removes all trace of stickiness, and gives to the complexion the soft bloom of health.

MEMORY MEANS MONEY

TIME IS MONEY

Prof. James'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY, THERE BY SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

The possession of a really good memory is indispensable to every man or woman ; it is the very foundation of success. A man with a defective memory can not succeed ; on the other hand, a good memory is the most certain key to success. The poorest memory can be developed and strengthened by a regular use of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

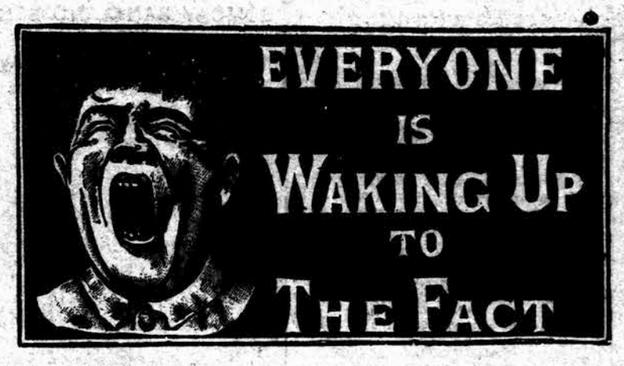
Constitute sustaining and life giving elements of special value to BUSINESSMEN, CLERKS, TUTORS EXAMINATION CANDIDATES, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenscious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2 per bok of 40 Pills ; V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 155G Market Bombay, No. 3.



THAT ... ...

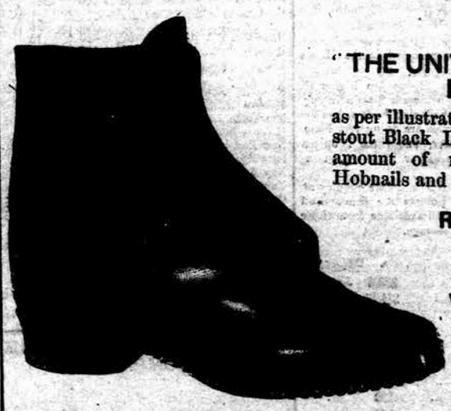
PARRY SMITH & CO.

LEAD THE WAY ... ...

FOR ... ...

Value, Style and Variety.

We give below a few specimens of boots for the coming monsoons, Planters, Railwaymen and for Jungle use.



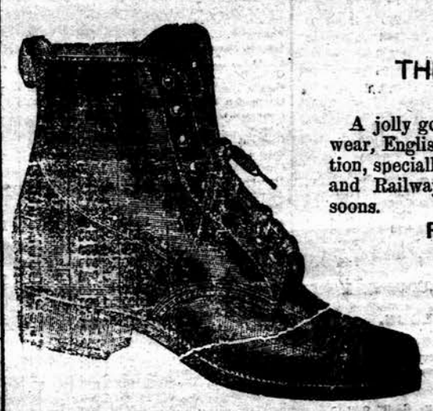
"THE UNITED SERVICE" BOOT

as per illustration, strong made from stout Black Leather to stand any amount of rough usage. With Hobnails and English-made.

RS. 6-15 per pair.

All sizes in Stock.

SEE OUR WATERPROOFS.



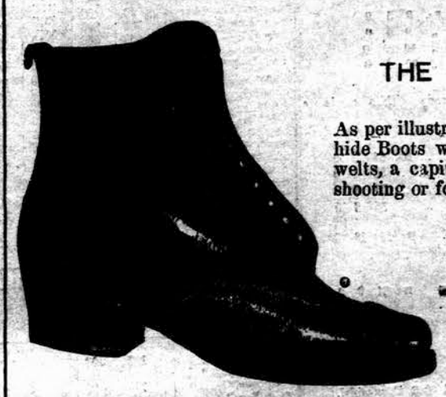
THE "P. W. D." BOOT

A jolly good Boot for real hard wear, English-made as per illustration, specially suited for P. W. D. and Railwaymen and for the monsoons.

RS. 16-15 per pair.

All sizes in Stock.

SEE OUR WATERPROOFS.



THE "PLANTER" BOOT

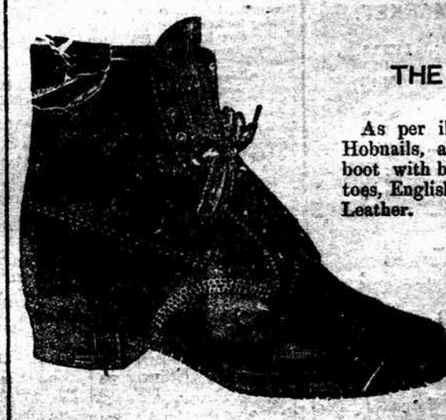
As per illustration, a splendid crome hide Boots with hand sewn broad welts, a capital boot for planters, shooting or for district use.

In Black or Tan.

TAN RS. 14-8

BLACK RS. 12-8 per pair.

SEE OUR WATERPROOFS.



THE "SAXONIA" BOOT

As per illustration but without Hobnails, a capital hard wearing boot with broad welts and medium toes, English-made from stout Tan Leather.

RS. 14-8 per pair.

All sizes in Stock.

PARRY SMITH & Co.,

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

Meridian Watches.

KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Have proved the Best for Hot Climates.

Reliable in Every Way.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

Watch Repairing Department.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.

BOMBAY.

Stephens'

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO.

BOMBAY

AGENTS FOR:

ARTHUR KOPPEL'S

LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

LARGE STOCK OF:

STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS, Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons, TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES

Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.

For immediate supply.

Rowland's Macassar Oil

FOR THE HAIR

Is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

Men require it to prevent baldness.

Children require it to lay the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth.

Of Stores, Chemists, and ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 25.] [BOMBAY, MAY 26.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	86 9/16		1/16
3 do. Rentes	96 3/4	un	chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	90 11/16	5/16	
2½ do. Govt. Securities ...	62 1/4	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 9/16	1/8	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 9/16	1/8	
Do. in New York ...	53 1/4	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·13	1/2	
Do. do do. Berlin.	20·40	3/4	1/4
Do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3	since	19th
		Mar	ch 08
Do. Short London Bills.	3	un	chgd
Do. 3 months' sight Indian Bank Bills.	1 7/8		
Do. 6 months' sight	3 3/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/2	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3	1/4	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1 1/2	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 11-16d. unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver :—Rise caused by Indian enquiry.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Firmer with good business done.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	..Steady.
Manchester	...Quiet.
Total Sales	...12,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 1,000 ,,
Imports	... 5,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	... 6·65+·27
Egyptian F. F. Brown ...	7 7/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery prices :—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·95	5·83	5·83	5·59
+18	+16	+15	+13
Sept.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5·33	5·19	5·11	5·07	5·04
+09	+07	+06	+06	+06

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	... 10,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	... 9,600 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	... .
Do. to Continent ...	... 6 000
Spot Cotton—11·30+30.	
Futures—Month of July 10·30+33	Advanced on unfavourable weather reports and to favorable cables.
Do. Do. Oct. 9·57+22	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 1/2 + 1/4
Futures—Month of July 11·47+63
Do do Oct. 9·70+30
Closing Tone of Futures:—Firm.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d.	5	32
F. G. Broach	d.	5	16
Good Broach	d.	5	32
Fine Bhownagger	d.	5	16
F. G. Bhownagger	d.	5	
Good Bhownagger	d.	4	32
Fine Oomras	d.	5	32
F. G. Oomras	d.	3	32
Good Oomras	d.	4	32
Good M. G. Oomras	d.	4	32
Fine M. G. Oomras	d.	5	32
Fine Bengals	d.	4	32
F. G. Bengals	d.	4	
Good Bengals	d.	3	32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ...	d.	5	32
Good Khandeish	d.	4	32
F. G. Khandeish	d.	4	32

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Quiet but steady.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. 2,850,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 35 per cent. ex-ship, 57 1/2 May-June—Havre—Buyers—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 35 per cent. ex-ship 56 7/8 May-June—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 52 1/4 May-June—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 46 1/4—May-June—Havre—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchgd.

Sugar :—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 12/10 1/2.
Months of Shipment—July-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Dull.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 3/10—Value.

SKIN SALES.

Goat Skin sale opened to-day—Slow Sales.
Prime 1d. lower—Common 2d. lower.
Goat Skins offered 1,171,000.
Sheep Skins offered 1,447,000.

Arrivals :—
"Koerber."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
24 Boxes Rupees	2,00,000	Zanzibar	National Bank
50 Boxes Rupees	3,00,000	Mombasa	
4 Cases Sovs.	6,165	Muscat	Comptoir National
Rupees ...	7,395		
11 Packages Gold Bullions	936	do	Sundry Importers
Sovereigns ...	2,090		
Gold Coins ..	12,583		
Rupees ...	22,250		
1 Bag Rupees ...	5,000	Mhowa	Busa American Mission Dessa
16 Boxes Silver Coins	96,000	Rangoon	Asst. Acct.-General-in-charge, Reserve Treasury.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [26TH MAY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England ... 3 per cent. from 15th March.
Bank of Bengal ..... 6 per cent. ,, 15th May.
Bank of Bombay..... 8 per cent. ,, 16th April.
Bank of Madras ..... 8 per cent. ,, 19th May.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

This has been another quiet day in the Exchange Market. At opening most Banks quoted 1s. 4 1-32 to buy 3 months' sight credits, but no bills were offered. A few bills were offered at 1s. 4d. 3 months' sight for delivery up to the end of July and were easily placed. There is only a small enquiry for remittance, but there have been a few buyers at 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T. for June coupled with T. T. for July at 1s. 3 7-8d. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight—1s. 4 1/8d.	
Do 3 months' sight—France	167 3/4
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	136 3/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	133
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	177 3/4

Government Paper :—

The Market has been quiet with very little doing. Rates opened at 98 3-4 ready and 95 13-16 for the settlement and closes unchanged. Business for the second settlement has been done at 96 15-16, but altogether business has been on the smallest scale. Calcutta rates are advised as 96 for ready and for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95·13
1st Settlement	,, 95·14
2nd Settlement	,, 95.15

Bullion :—

On Monday Bar silver in London advanced 1-8 to 24 9-16 for ready and for delivery forward in two months. New York closed 1-4 higher at 53 1-4. The tendency of the local market has also been firmer and ready bars have advanced about 5-8 to 63 11-16 ex-duty. Forward rates are given below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	7	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	6	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	63	14	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	63	14	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	63	10	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

A very sharp rise is again reported in the Home telegrams to hand this morning and our market shows increasing steadiness. Prices are higher all round, but the volume of business is disappointing. Continental spinners are not placing fresh orders for East Indians and Japan buyers are doing very little. New crop rates are steadier, but there is only a small business doing in the bazaar. Closing quotations are as under.

For ready cotton there was a moderate enquiry at Colaba and though many holders are firm and off the market, cheap lots are still available from those unwilling to face monsoon storage.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	233/4	June
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	214/15	
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	209/10	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	204/5	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	204/5	
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	209	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	193	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	189	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	189	
Good Bagalkot-Bijapur ...	205	
Good Westerns	207	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	233	

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	245	March 09
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	208	January 09
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	198	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	195	
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	182/3	

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Strong.
Estimated Sales	12,000 bales.
Total Imports	9,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
5·05	5·03	5·04	5·09	5·43
+10	+10	+11	+10	+10
O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	
5·28	5·20	5·17	5·14	
+10	+09	+10	+10	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is firm with a very good demand, and a considerable business has been done,

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8	9 0 B. T.
May	,,	8	12 6 E. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is firm with a fair amount of business passing.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	9	3 0
,, ,, Etawah ...	,,	9	4 0
,, Yellow Guzerat ...	,,	10	7 0
,, ,, Cawnpore ...	,,	10	4 0

Gingellyseed :—

The market continues steady with a moderate enquiry.

Quotations are as under :—

Bold White 95 p. c. ...	Rs.	54	8 0
Muggy	,,	53	4 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	,,	56	5 0
,, Secundarabad...	,,	55	8 0

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 19 10 0
Tone firm.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 31 0 0
Tone—Firmer.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 25 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 5 14 0 R. T. nominal.
Tone—Nothing doing.

Wheat :—

White Delhi ... ... Rs. 6 9 0 R. T.
Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,412 1/2
India	54 1/2
Indian Specie Bank	54 1/2

Mills :—

David	357 1/2
Kohinoor	722 1/2
Manockji Petit	2,045

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co. ...	134
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary.	301 1/4
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,025

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	565
Amritsar-Patti	115
Tapti-Valley	422 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	7,058 bales.
Wheat	12,091 cwts.
Linseed	10,197 ,,
Rapeseed	7,547 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,663 ,,
Poppyseed	7,974 ,,
Groundnuts	200 ,,
Castorseed	2,284 ,,
Rice	2,620 ,,
Myrabolams	7,954 ,,
Cottonseed	23,437 ,,
Mowraseed	88 ,,
Gram	4,502 ,,
Jowar	497 ,,
Mates	nil ,,

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,412½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	64½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,490
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 ,, 1½ ,,	65 18
Specie Bank	100	50	5 ,,	54½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	230
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 ,,	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£18¾
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.....	£25	£25	£1-15s.	£17½ xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	xd. 75 750

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akber	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	92½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	280
Broach City.....	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French.....	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,500
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	130
Indian Cotton.....	125	125	11½	127½
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Cts ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.....	250	250	25	272½
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,050
New Moufussil Co...	400	400	50	620
New Berar	500	500	40	480
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	465
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Parshuny	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	450
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	2,500
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P...	150	50	12	125

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd 485
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	180
Assur Veerjee.....	500	500	50	475
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	325
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	600
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	725
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	xd 465
Century	500	500	50	xd 1,850
Central India	500	500	35	xd 1,765
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Ghhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,085
Coronation Mills.....	500	500	60	800
Connaught	300	300	25	275
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	xd 95½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,500
Currimbhoy.....	1,000	1,000	50	xd 1,025
David	250	250	20	xd 357½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	660
Empress	500	500	25	330
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,245½
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	350
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	520
Howard & Balloughs	500	500	25	500
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	182
Indian Manufg.....	1,000	1,000	35	670
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	15	330
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	171½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	dividend 60	430
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,070
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	715
Kohinoor	500	500	25	xd. 722½
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	425
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	60	1,457½
Madhu United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,045
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2870
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	20
New Great Eastern..	200	200	Nil.	195
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	690
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 101½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	650
Queen	1000	1000	20	1,000
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	dividend 50	800
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	890
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	525
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,150
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20	197½
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,145
Sun	250	230	25	165
Swadeshi.....	500	500	50	xd 1,355
Textile.....	500	500	30	1,175
Union (Y. Gopalji)....	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	20	525

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¾	18
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badhan Pile	100	100	yr. 10	134
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,700
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,470
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 159
Bunder and Tramways Co., Ld.....	O. £10	£10	Nil.	15¾
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	35
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	945
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 8	301¼
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	270
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 70	xd. 330
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	153
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
Indian Guarantee Surety ship	100	16	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	106	dividend 10	195
Kemp and Co.....	200	175	yr. 14	262
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	156
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.....	200	50	p. c. 18½	175
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	32
Phillips and Co.....	40	40	p. c. 10	56
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	482½
Sleemanpur	A. 10	10	p. c. 25	40
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	35
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co.....	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 30 30	... ...	dis. 11 dis. 5
Thackersi and Co.....	100	100	p. c. 20	256
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 36
Trescher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	635

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	8 p. c.	xd. 565
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 ,,	115
Tapti Valley Railway Company.....	500	500	4 ,,	422½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 ,,	xd. 103

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

One comes from time to time in the critical writing of our day across a principle which in his recent book Professor Elton has happily called the "federal idea" in literature. It is the conception of literature as a unifying principle among the nations. Literature does not, as such pursuit as commerce does, separate nation from nation and make each the rival of all the others. It rather unites them in partnership, so that they co-operate in the advancement of the intellectual interests of man. This conception is well known to all readers of Matthew Arnold, because one of its master texts is his saying that "the criticism which alone can much help us for the future is the criticism which regards Europe as being, for intellectual and spiritual purposes, one great federation bound to a joint action and woking to a common result." It was in those words, perhaps, that the idea was first presented to the English mind, but Mr. Elton not only reminds us that it was acted on long before it found conscious expression at all, but that, before the days of Arnold, it had found expression in the pages of Goethe, and, before Goethe even, in the pages of the philosopher Herder. This is useful work, for there are few quests in literature more interesting than the working out of the genealogy of a great idea.

NECESSARY DISTINCTIONS.

The geneology of an idea, however, is one thing and the idea itself is another, and the federal conception of literature becomes all the clearer for the drawing of certain distinctions. For one thing, its application to the literature of ideas is clear. There is no reason why ideas should be shut up within arbitrary political boundaries. Rather there is nothing that can be more easily internationalised. As a matter of fact, the internationalisation of ideas goes on very briskly in these days. France builds no tariff wall against the importation of ideas from Germany, nor does England against ideas that hail from Scandinavia or the United States. A medical discovery in Berlin is almost instantly utilised in all the hospitals in Europe, and, in the same way, no sooner does a great thinker spring up than he begins to stir up critics or popularisers of his thoughts in all the intellectual centres. One must, of course, distinguish between ideas and convictions. The ideas thus made common property among the nations are not necessarily adopted everywhere as true. They are adopted for purposes of examination and discussion. National temperament must still assert itself in accepting some and rejecting others and modifying even those accepted. But the "federal" idea commends itself to one's mind from the fact that, as Mr. Elton puts it, "there is nothing higher to supersede it."

IDEAS AND IMAGINATION.

Apart from the literature of ideas, however, there is what may be called the literature of imagination. The distinction is only a rough one, because such a form as didactic fiction partakes of the nature of both kinds. One may see is at work, however, in the case of that fiction which is written mainly to entertain, a tendency that is quite the opposite of cosmopolitanism—a tendency to provincialism or even parochialism. Those novelists of our day who specialise on some particular territory furnish instances. They peg out some district with which they are profoundly familiar, and lay within it the scene of novel after novel, finding all their material—of discription, character, and incident—within its limits. This is what the Italians call "regionalismo," and the novelist who practises it does not tie himself down so much as he seems to. Perhaps he does so most in the matter of incident, for, although inherently there is no reason why melodramatic or romantic incidents should not happen in one place as well as in another, still they happen so seldom anywhere that a whole series of them represented as happening in the same district awakens a sense of unreality. The regionalist school, accordingly, tends to become domestic, idyllic, realistic, or all three mixed. In respect of characters the limitation is much less. There is no stretch of countryside ten miles long by ten miles broad—it is Lowell who says it—but will yield specimens, more or less clearly differentiated, of every type of man from the days of the Protoplast. Moreover, if things come to a push a novelist can import an exotic character, just as Hardy makes Eustacia Vye the daughter of a Greek bandmaster from the neighbouring town of Budmouth. On the other hand, the advantages are great. The placing of the scene in volume after volume in the same region has on the reader's mind the same effect as a well-kept unity of place has in a single volume. It makes a rich atmosphere; it makes on familiar with one's surroundings, so that every recurrence of a familiar feature increases the sovereign conviction of reality. Still, the federal idea applies to the literature of imagination also. It applies to the form, however, not to the substance; to the method, not the material. It is the principles on which a regional novel is constructed that are capable of being generalised, and, as a matter of fact, in all the great nations to-day they are being as assiduously practised as in this good realm of England.

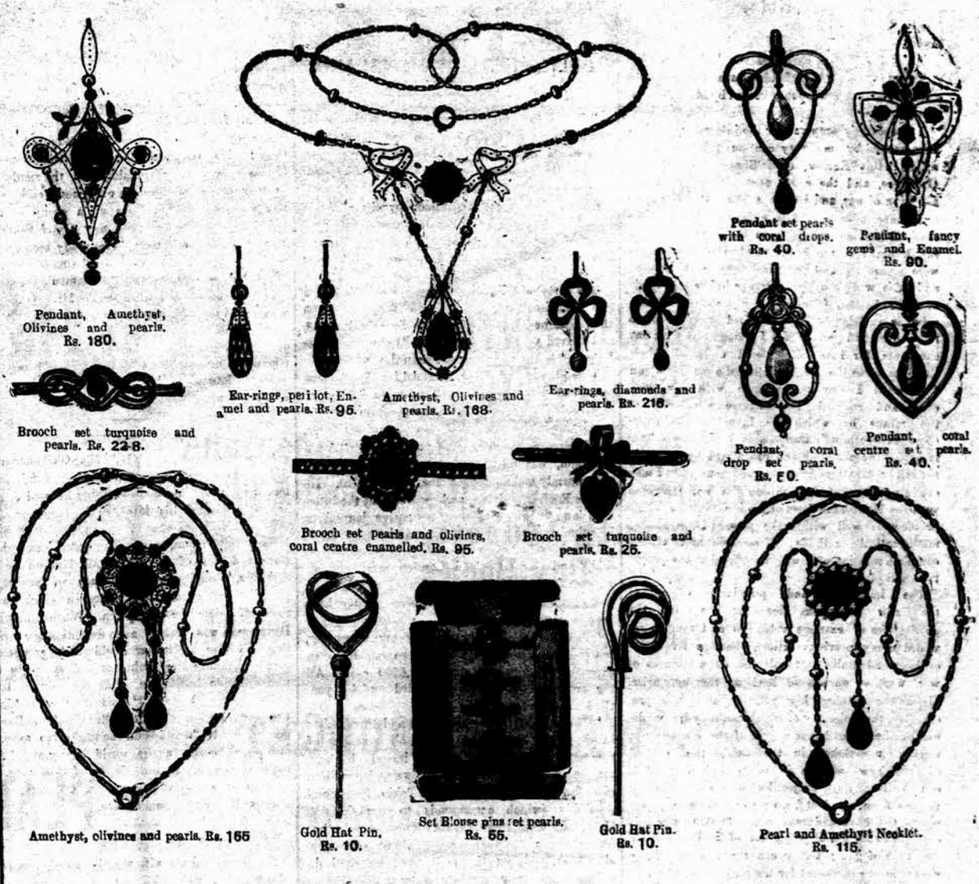
THE UNKNOWN APOCRYPHA.

The present generation is not well acquainted with the Apocryphal books of the Old Testament, which is a pity. Their omission from the current editions of the Bible is due to their inferior authority for doctrine; but they are good literature, and they throw much light on the history of the Jewish people in the interval between the Old and New Testament. Two or three years ago an International Society was started to promote the study of the Apocrypha among the clergy and laity. The warden of this society is the Rev. Herbert Pentin, who has now issued an account of the book of Judith and the part it has played in English literature—The Apocrypha in English Literature: Judith (Bagster and Sons, pp. xiii. 102, 1s. 6d. net.) The story has always been a favourite, and the number of references to it in our literature is large. Judy in "Punch and Judy" is an abbreviation of the name of this Jewish heroine, and the name of Holofernes, the Assyrian general whom she outwitted, is reproduced in Shakspear's "Love's Labour's Lost" though no satisfactory reason has been given for the transference of the name to a schoolmaster.

LONDONBOWN.

Early London, by the late Sir Walter Besant forms the sixth and concluding volume of the author's "Survey of London." It is sumptuously produced, and the illustrations give it a certain value for purposes of reference. But they must be used with discretion, for they are drawn from manuscripts of the most various dates. An extreme instance will be found on page 66, where the career of the Roman usurper Carausius is illustrated by a picture of a medieval sea-fight. The letterpress is chatty and uncritical. Besant treated all chroniclers as of equal value. He puts "Mathew of Westminister" in the forefront of his authorities for the fate of Roman London; he accepts the adventures of Uther Pendragon and Arthur has absolutely historical. In fact he is entirely at the mercy of the modern writers whom chance brought in his way. Now and then he is lucky enough to chance upon so competent a guide as Mr. J. H. Round; but he is equally confident when he is following the lead of Mr. Loftie or Mr. Thomas Wright or the Rev. William Bawdwen. Occasionally Besant expounds a document, but he does so with singular infelicity—witness his comments upon the Conqueror's charter to London,

BRITISH-MADE BRITISH DESIGNS.

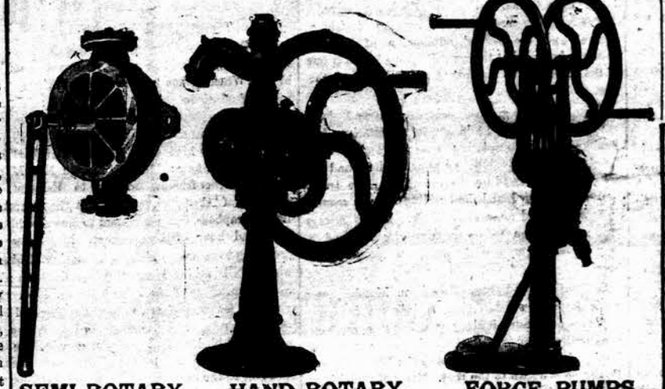


MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

We are Headquarters for Hand Pumps.
OF ALL KINDS.



All the above and many others kept in Stock for immediate delivery.

CALL AND SEE THEM OR WRITE FOR LISTS.

NEW YORK EXPORT AND IMPORT CO.,
19, Hummum St., BOMBAY.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bott'e of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark :*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES PARISIANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in Pondicherry.

AGENT—
A. DE SOUZA
BOMBAY
AND
CALCUTTA.

GRIMBLE'S
MALT VINEGAR.
LONDON & EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
MAGNESIA

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA
GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 18 Years' Practical Experience,

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S.

STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL PILLS

"THE AMULET"

PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR, patented in England and India by His Majesty's Royal letters patent.

Price complete with case Rs. 6.

The neatest and most comfortable Pince Nez for protecting the eyes from the dangerous Tropical Sun.

As necessary to the Traveller as his Topee.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET ON APPLICATION TO THE INVENTORS

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Manufacturing Opticians, Admiralty Chart Agents and Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

HEAD OFFICES:
67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST :—
CAIRO (EGYPT),
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & RANGOON.

WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any part of the world, carriage paid, on approval, our highest grade
Model Coventry Flyers
at less than factory manufacturers' prices, thus saving purchasers middle merchants' profits, sometimes more than any other house.
LATEST MODELS **£3.10 to £9**
Coaster Hubs, Tubular Steel Rims, Best Motor & Tyres, Cushion Frames, Spring

The "Bombay Gazette"—Published Daily.

1 ANNA.] ONE ANNA ONLY. [1 ANNA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS

IS NOW

REPLETE

with an

Extensive Stock

of

PLANT & MATERIAL

and the

Most Improved Machinery Driven by Electricity.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING. A SPECIALITY.

Company Reports, Memoranda and Articles of Association, Books of Accounts, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books.

EXPEDITION & ACCURACY GUARANTEED.

JOB PRINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

Ball Programmes, Menu Cards, Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards (Printed or Engraved), Die Stamping, Die Cutting.

MEMORIALS PETITIONS, ILLUMINATED ADDRESSES, &C

THE WEEKLY BUDGET.

Issued Every Saturday.

Contains the Principal Items of News and Telegrams published during the Week.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Yearly, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 7; Quarterly, Rs. 4—Post Free.

EXCHANGE TABLES.

"The Bombay Gazette Sterling Exchange Table" is a small neatly-bound Book, covering all Rates in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. Price Rs. 2.

'The cheapest, best and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published Every Saturday.

For the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c.; Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week; Imports and Exports of Bullion; Comparative Summaries of Exports; Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain; Share Lists and Rates of Exchange; List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week; Summary of Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription (*in advance*), Rs. 10.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Published Twice Daily.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

	Town—Delivered Free. Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.	Mofussil—With Postage. Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Yearly ..	25	20	37½	30
Half-yearly	13¾	11	20	16
Quarterly..	7½	6	10¾	8½
Monthly ..	2½	2	3½	2¾

THE OLDEST PAPER IN ASIA.

"Imperialistic—Fair Play to All."

Latest Information: European & Asian.

Current Indian News and Events.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commercial News.

All Business Communications should be addressed to

THE GENERAL MANAGER & SECRETARY,

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LIMITED.

2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Published Every Saturday.

The "Overland Summary" is Published Weekly for despatch by the English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size. It contains the week's News and Notes, Army Orders, &c., carefully arranged.

English Subscription—£1-1-0 per year, Post Free.

Town Subscription—Yearly, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 7; and Quarterly, Rs. 4.

Mofussil—Yearly, Rs. 15-12; Half-yearly, Rs. 8; and Quarterly, Rs. 5.

The Indian Railway Travellers' Guide.

Published Monthly.

Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways.

Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes, and Fares from Bombay to Places in India and Abroad.

Postal and Telegraphic information.

Steam-Boat and Dak Companies.

Places of Interest along the Coast.

A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines.

Price Eight Annas.

Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Proprietary Publications.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

A description of some of its Historic Sites. By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

Viewed in its Political, Social, and Commercial Aspects from Mandalay. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.

Narrative of a Journey from Bombay to the Bosphorus. By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.)

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Proprietary Publications.

LAYS OF THE LAW.

Being a Selection of Leading Cases from the Bombay High Court Reports after the manner of various other Great Poets. By W. E. H. One Rupee.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a compilation of Decisions etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

WILL FORMS of different kinds—Price

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

For Street Lighting. Useful for Municipalities

STREET LAMP.

THE WASHINGTON COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCENT LIGHT

IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY

Specially Suitable for

RAILWAY STATIONS, RAILWAY WORKSHOPS, RAILWAY PLATFORMS, CROSSINGS, SHUNTING YARDS, Etc.,

MILL COMPOUNDS, STREETS, PARKS CHURCHES, PALACES, MESSES, OFFICES, SHOPS, FACTORIES, Etc.

ADVANTAGES.

ONE charge of oil lasts for one month.

Enormous Saving in the Consumption of Kerosine Oil. Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Each Burner consumes 3 ozs. of Oil, which costs 2 pies per hour per Burner. Especially adapted for up-country use where gas is not available.

Storm and rain proof lamps from 500 or 1,500 candle power.

The lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

Already largely used by Railways and Municipalities.

For further particulars apply to

A. MAHLER,

APOLLO STREET,

BOMBAY

DITMAR'S

LAMPS AND LANTERNS

Are most efficient, economical and reliable, and give every satisfaction in use.

MAKERS

OF THE ONLY RELIABLE

STORM

AND

PUNKAH-PROOF

LAMPS

FOR INDIA.

Novelties in TEA & DINNER, SERVICES, TABLE GLASS WARE, ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS & CUTLERY.

Write for New Catalogue (Illustrated) to

THE LAMP WAREHOUSE,

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE [or] FLUID EXTRACT [or] RED JAMAICA

Estd. Since 1838.

SARSAPARILLA

[Pronounced by the MEDICAL AUTHORITIES] the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPIDITY LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure that you get **N.B.** the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus ◈ Thomas Wilkinson & Co. are upon every GENUINE bottle.

WILKINSON'S

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with **PURE BLOOD.**

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

FRUIT JULIEN
For Constipation and Biliousness
A nice bonbon of compressed fruits for ladies and children, to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. Fruit-Julien cures offensive breath and sick-headache.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

THE HAMMOND No. 12.

Absolute Visible Writing.

Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.

35 LANGUAGES IN 216 STYLES TYPE ON

THE ONE TYPEWRITER.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,

28, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

CARLTON WHISKY.

RICHD MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ltd., LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

MILO FOOD

If you wish your children to be healthy and strong, as of course you do, feed them on "NESTLE'S MILO-MALTED FOOD"—Delicious, wholesome and nourishing, and containing every ingredient necessary to their perfect growth.

Sample and pamphlet free on application to TOTHILL SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

NATURAL

ENO'S

HEALTH-GIVING

FRUIT

REFRESHING

SALT

INVIGORATING

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.

The best known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It immediately relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK SPECIALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS,

Alice Building, 31, Hornby Road,

BOMBAY.

THE RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH.

Strong Nickel, Open-face, Keyless, Lever Watch, will stand plenty of rough wear, and keep good time. We can confidently recommend it as one of the best cheap Watches in the market.

Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. 10.

Solid Silver Case ... ... Rs. 15.

Guaranteed for three Years.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola"

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SOOTHING & EMOLLIENT.

When frequently used.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay. Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay. Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

BENGER'S FOOD

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.

It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it it intended.

Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: DWN & A B C (5TH EDITIONS).

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."

Sold by Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay, ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay. PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Weakness, Paralysis, Sexual Weakness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Paraining Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred ills is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold by Chemists at 6s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM. KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR.

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,

Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital;

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,

Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have accordingly had it on the utmost consideration. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Coughs, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,

Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,

Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own experience has confirmed experience as a Medical Practitioner leads me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with, than any other Cod Liver Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its entire purity, medicinal, dietetic, and in every respect, to its perfect freedom from rancidity."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with their Patent Capsule, impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature and the Name of the Sole Consignees, ANSAR HARFORD & Co.; and bottles and labels bear the Name of Dr. DE JONGH and the Signature of ANSAR HARFORD & Co.; without these Marks none can possibly be genuine.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE.

KNITS GARMENTS, FANCY WORK AND SEAMLESS HOSIERY.

(PAIR OF SOCKS IN 20 MINUTES).

Reduced Price, £8 Cash.

CHEAPEST & BEST Knitting Machine obtainable.

Made at the Company's own British Factory.

VALUABLE FOR FAMILY USE OR EARNING INCOME AT HOME. Write H.G.A. Dept. 83, Southwark Street, LONDON, Eng.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether produced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences accidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, [illegible] premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, slight disturbances, sudden startlings, dizziness or slight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, carelessness, [illegible] to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing-down sensation, nervous headaches, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it creates and generates in the purest capillaries, overcoming [illegible] and expelling the virus of disease, [illegible] of the joints, disfiguring eruptions, pimples, [illegible] sores, scrofulous or [illegible] sores, [illegible] of the throat, [illegible] secondary [illegible] of the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, [illegible] cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required. Beware of spurious imitations, and refuse the pills of inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal advice free.

DOUBLE SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual treatment of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of tone and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of married life. Post free in sealed envelope for 2 stamps.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD.

Published by A. N. Tamrazoff for the Proprietors," The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N D'Mello, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—GEORGE STREET & Co., 60, Cornhill A.C.; Messrs. WOOD KEYMER & Co., 2, Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure. English Oil. Full Directions. Avoid Imitations.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S